The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Suffering of the Middle Classes in Paris.

Dog Flesh a Dollar a Pound, Potatoes a Frank Each.

Minister Washburne Prices a Goose for His Christmas Dinner.

A French Victory at Dijon by the Garibaldis.

Disorganization of the Army of the North.

Gambetta Denounced for Misrepresenting Affairs.

Jules Favre Allowed to Leave Paris, But He Declines.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

Losses in the Recent Sortie—Not in Excess of 3,000—Good Conduct of the Troops—Trochu's Incompetence—The People Undaunted—Food—Suffering of the Middle Class.

LONDON, Jan. 23—11 P. M.—Advices from Paris of the 22d state that the losses of the French in the sortie of the 19th have been officially ascertained, and sum no less than 3,000—killed, wounded and missing. Gen. TROCHU has issued an order of the day, in which he speaks in terms of the highest eulogy of all the officers and soldiers who participated in the engagement.

LONDON, Jan. 24—A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date of the 21st, says Gen. TROCHU is generally considered incompetent. The Council of Defense only failed to accept his resignation because they were unable to find a successor. It is impossible to make the Parisians consider the question of surrendering. They are anxious to fight under competent leadership. The ration of flour is now half a pound daily per man. The poorest people receive bread gratis, with a pint of wine each and a little soup daily. The middle classes suffer the most severely of all. Potatoes are sold at a franc apiece, and dog-flesh is worth $1 per pound.

Dispatch from Mr. Washburne—Looking for a Christmas Dinner.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Minister WASHBURNE writes from Paris to a friend here, under date of Christmas, that, being on the lookout for a Christmas dinner, and seeing exposed for sale in one of the stalls a goose and a chicken, he inquired the price thereof. This was $27 for the goose and $9 for the chicken. He also states that many of the Americans were beginning to get short of money, and it was going to be a very difficult matter to supply them.

OTHER MILITARY OPERATIONS.

A French Victory at Dijon—Repulse and Pursuit of the Prussians—The Garibaldis' Operations Suspended Owing to Bourbaki's Retreat—Occupation of Dole by the Germans.

LONDON, Jan. 24—12½ A. M.—A dispatch from Lille 23d, says that M. GAMBETTA has received a telegram to the effect that the Garibaldians gained a victory on Sunday, near Dijon; and that the enemy abandoned the strong positions previously held, together with a large amount of material of war. Many prisoners fell into the hands of the Garibaldians, who are actively pursuing the enemy.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 23, via LONDON, Jan. 24—5 A. M.—The Prussians attacked Dijon yesterday, and were repulsed and beaten after a battle which lasted five hours. RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI captured the flag of a Prussian regiment of the line.

The following dispatch has been received, and made public by the Government here:

DIJON, Sunday Evening.—The French repulsed the attack of the Prussians, today, along the whole line. The enemy were pursued, and the positions held by them at Daix and Hauteville were seized. The Garibaldians entered Dijon amid immense enthusiasm. The Prussians, in their flight, abandoned their wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—GARIBALDI'S operations have been suspended in consequence of BOURBAKI'S retreat.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 23.—In the East Gen. BOURBAKI has been engaged since the 17th in a series of outpost skirmishes with the Prussians, in which he has generally been successful.

LONDON, Jan. 24—11½ A. M.—The Germans have occupied Dôle, where they captured 250 cars loaded with army stores.

Gallant Defense of Longwy by the French—Repulse of the Prussians—Bombardment of Cambrai Commenced.

ARLON, Belgium, Jan. 23.—The garrison of Longwy in a sortie dislodged the Prussians from Huart, and subsequently repulsed an attempt of the latter to surprise Mont St. Gartin. The losses of the besiegers were considerable in both cases. The French fortifications keep up a vigorous fire, and with such effect that already three Prussian batteries have been silenced.

LONDON, Jan. 23—6½ P. M.—The bombardment of Longwy continues incessantly. The fortress replies feebly.

LONDON, Jan. 24—7 A. M.—The Germans are before Cambrai. They have established siege batteries at Rumilly, near the city.

LONDON, Jan. 23—11 P. M.—A dispatch from Lille, of the 23d, says the bombardment of Cambrai by the Germans has commenced.

The Operations in the North—Disorganized Condition of the French Army—Gambetta Denounced for Deceiving the People.

LONDON, Jan. 23—8 P. M.—The French Army of the North is arriving at Arras, Douai and Lille in a totally disbanded and discouraged condition. The citizens are indignant against M. GAMBETTA, whom they charge with deceiving them as to the state of the army and the country.

A council of war, which lasted many hours, has been held at Lille, under the Presidency of M. GAMBETTA, and resulted in the dismissal of Gen. ROBIN, who has commanded one of the divisions of the Army of the North.

LONDON, Jan. 24—12½ A. M.—Gen. FAIDHERBE has made a long report to M. GAMBETTA, covering the recent operations of the Army of the North. He says therein that he lost no artillery or prisoners in the battle of St. Quentin, and that the only persons captured by the enemy were stragglers from the army.

M. GAMBETTA left Lille on Monday night, and will make a visit to Gen. CHANZY at Laval before proceeding to Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 23.—At St. Quentin, on the 19th, Gen. FAIDHERBE'S troops maintained their ground until night and then retreated to a position behind the town.

The Germans in Tours—Cutting German Communications Between Nancy and Toul.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 23—Evening.—The Prussians completed the occupation of Tours yesterday.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Francs-Tireurs have destroyed the bridge over the Moselle, between Nancy and Toul.

News has been received that 1,200 Germans have been expelled from Marseilles.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Prospects of Peace—Readiness of Both Sides for Interposition—Austria and Mediation.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A semi-official declaration has been received from Vienna 23d, that while the Austrian Government appreciates its duty to strive to restore peace between Prussia and France, it is still deemed advisable to await a favorable opportunity.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—The *Warrens Correspondens* has reason to believe that willingness will soon be shown by France or Prussia, or both, to admit the interposition of neutral Powers in the interests of peace.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCE.

M. Favre to Pass Through the German Lines—The Discussion to be Strictly Confined to the Programme Already Laid Down.

LONDON, Jan. 23—8 P. M.—M. JULES FAVRE will attend the London Conference. Count VON BISMARCK having, in his capacity of Chancellor and political chief of the German Empire, refused a safe-conduct to M. FAVRE through the German lines of investment surrounding Paris, the latter renewed his application to the military authorities, who have granted a pass, so carefully worded as to divest it of all inferences of a political nature. M. FAVRE has probably already left Paris.

Several of the plenipotentiaries to the Conference on the Eastern question have been instructed not to allow themselves to be led into the discussion of any questions foreign to the programme already laid down for the consideration of that body.

LONDON, Jan. 24—5 A. M.—It is said that Count BERNSTORFF has telegraphed to Versailles that the plenipotentiaries present at the first meeting of the Conference are unanimous in the resolution to prevent the discussion of questions unconnected with the East.

The Austrian Position in the Conference—Another Envoy to Confer with Count Von Apponyi.

LONDON, Jan. 24—Noon.—Count SZECHEN has been sent to London by the Austrian Government on a special mission. There was a report that he was to supersede Count VON APPONYI as the representative of Austria here, but it is denied. There is authority for stating that he comes to London to confer with Count APPONYI, and inform him fully of the views of the Cabinet at Vienna in regard to the course to be pursued in the Conference.

M. Favre Reported to Have Declined Leaving Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 24—1½ P. M.—The *Echo* says an official telegram from Versailles states that M. JULES FAVRE, in a communication to Mr. ODO RUSSELL, informs him that he declines to leave Paris.

GERMAN UNITY.

How it was Secured and What its Objects Are—Independence and the Extension of German Commerce.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Emperor WILLIAM in a letter to the Grand Duke of Baden says that Germany, which has become strong through the unity of her provinces and people, has recovered her former position in the council of the nations. Germany neither wants nor is inclined to transgress her frontiers. She seeks only independence and the mutual advancement and welfare of the nations by the extension of her commerce.

THE FENIANS HAVE REST.

The Coming Men—The Old Colony to Go With Tammany to Welcome Them—The Exiles Decline an Invitation.

The Fenian exiles had a short respite from the arduous duties of levee-holding, yesterday forenoon, because they were not at home until after 12½ o'clock. After that hour many visitors called upon them, among whom were JOHN SAVAGE, Rev. Mr. BURNS of the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. DUNN of Peoria, and Mr. SCANLON of Illinois. These last-named gentlemen having come especially to grasp the hand of their friend, O'DONOVAN ROSSA, are, for the nonce, his guests, and with the clergyman, Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN and the exiles, partook of a repast *en famille* last evening. During the afternoon an invitation was received by the "released" from the Tammany Committee, asking them to accompany a number of delegations from several of the Irish associations in this City on board the *Old Colony* steamboat chartered to go down the Bay to meet the *Russia* with a number of the "coming exiles." No answer had been returned to the document last evening; but it will, it is said, be respectfully declined. The *Old Colony* is a large boat, and will accommodate nearly 2,000 passengers on such a trip as that proposed. Yet the Tammany Committee has given the assurance, with their invitation, that the excursion down the Bay is not to take in any respect the form of a "demonstration." It is merely to be considered a party of friends going to meet and greet a few on their first visit to these shores. And, again, the committee say, no attempt will be made at display when the coming men land. They will be quietly placed in carriages and escorted to Sweeny's Hotel.

Republican Association of the Twelfth Assembly District.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republican Association of the Twelfth Assembly District, held at their Hall, No. 70 Avenue D, last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At the last State election the Republican Association known as the Duke Burns faction, of No. 81 Avenue D, labored earnestly in support of Tammany Hall, and are trying to mislead the State General Committee by a show of action under false pretenses, by forming a Grant Club, which is only to save one of their tools in the Navy-yard; therefore, it is

Resolved, That it would be unwise for the State Committee to try to have this Association affiliate with the minions of the Tammany Ring.

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the Administration of Gen. GRANT as wise, prudent and careful.

The following-named gentlemen were elected as the permanent officers for the Grant Club for the Twelfth Assembly District:

President, James Duncan; First Vice-President, Paul Smitzler; Second Vice President, Asa Barnett; Secretary, Daniel Simmons; Treasurer, J. D. Conklin; Delegates to the Central Committee, James R. Taylor, Frederick Klein, R. H. Willis, T. T. Sutliff, Joseph Archibald, E. A. Southworth, Adam Glady, Henry Spohn, Chas. McBolley, William Urguhart.

MILDER WEATHER.

The Sleighing—Lively Scenes on the Avenues and at Central Park—Skating—Travel—Accidents.

The great snow-storm of the period terminated yesterday. From midnight toward early morning there was a great moderation in the weather. At 7 o'clock A. M. the thermometer stood at 14° above zero, at noon 20°, at 3 P. M. 21°, at 6 P. M. 20°, at 9 P. M. 19°, at 11½ P. M. 18½°. There were several ineffectual flurries of fine snow, but at early evening the clouds were dispersed and a clear firmament with a new moon and hosts of brilliant stars succeeded.

There was a slight thaw during the afternoon, just enough to nicely pack the snow in the public thoroughfares and make excellent sleighing. The merry jingle of the bells, the rapid trample of nimble hoofs and the cheery voices of the riders made the echoes resound with gayety.

The principal streets in the upper part of the City were thronged with the *élite* of the City—"on runners." The scenes on Fifth, Madison and other main avenues leading toward Central Park, were exceedingly brilliant and animating. The Park and environs were alive with sleighs of every description gliding about with kaleidoscopic confusion, the varied colors and tints of furs, dresses, afghans, robes, vehicles and steeds merging into the illusion. Most of the skating ponds were at least partially cleared, and were resorted to by numbers of both sexes. Great difficulty was experienced in working the City railroads. Double teams and drivers, eight-horse snow-sweepers, hundreds of laborers, and quantities of salt were brought into requisition. But locomotion was very slow and tedious, blockades frequent, and the time exceedingly irregular. The stages made their trips with ordinary regularity.

The average depth of the snow is about five inches, with but slight drifting. The delays and inconveniences suffered, not only by pedestrians but those who resorted to public or private conveyances, were as vexatious as they were innumerable. Those residing above Fifty-ninth-street who made the trip down in two hours were lucky. There was quite a blockade on the Fourth-avenue, owing to the presence on the track, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-fourth streets, of some thirty or forty railroad passenger cars, for which there was no accommodation in the depot. Here the cars had to jump the track. The steam-sweeper of the Fourth-avenue Railroad Company was busily at work. The Third-avenue Road was kept open throughout, but has lost its reputation somewhat, being quite irregular. The other City lines run at long intervals.

In the harbor and rivers were considerable quantities of floating ice, but not enough to interrupt navigation.

By telegrams received yesterday we learn that notwithstanding the great storm over the whole line of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad, a distance of over 1,900 miles, there was no detention of the trains between the Pacific and the Missouri River. The trains are crossing the Missouri bridge at Omaha, without delay or interruption.

But few casualties from falls upon slippery sidewalks are reported, and those are slight ones.

Two children belonging at the Fifth Ward Grammar School in Newark, tried the experiment of putting their tongues to an iron fence, when they at once froze fast. Dr. SCUDDER chancing to pass, found them in that predicament and released them, but they suffered terribly.

A CARNIVAL AT THE BROOKLYN RINK.

The annual fancy dress carnival given at the Brooklyn Rink took place last night, and, the weather being propitious, the entertainment proved to be quite a success. A beautiful sheet of ice was provided, and, the windows of the Rink being closed, the atmosphere was rendered quite pleasant. A very fashionable assemblage of spectators occupied seats in the galleries, and when the carnival was at its highest the scene presented was picturesque and lovely in the extreme. Quite a number of excellent skaters were dressed in costume, and experts from the New-York and Brooklyn Clubs were present. To-morrow night the novelty of a match at lacrosse will be exhibited at the Brooklyn Rink, the contestants on the occasion being the leading players of the Knickerbocker and Manhattan Clubs. A carnival for juniors is among the events to take place at this Rink.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer, Degrees.	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.22	57	..	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	30.54	28	..	Calm.	Clear.
Boston	30.28	6	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Buffalo	30.33	24	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston	30.26	52	..	Calm.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.53	18	S. W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Chicago	30.52	22	N. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	30.48	36	..	Calm.	Clear.
Cleveland	30.46	25	S. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.46	20	N.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.65	13	..	Calm.	Cloudy.
Knoxville, Tenn	30.25	48	S. E.	......	Lt. rain.
Milwaukee	30.54	17	N. W.	Gentle.	Snow.
Mobile	30.23	50	..	Calm.	Clear.
Nashville	30.30	45	E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	30.19	62	S. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
New-York	30.30	20	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha	30.35	21	E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Oswego	30.30	25	S. W.	Brisk.	Snow.
Philadelphia	30.46	22	N. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Pittsburg	30.58	15	N. W.	Very gentle	Fair.
Portland, Me.	30.27	1	N. W.	Very gentle	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	30.43	20	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.31	54	S. W.	Very gentle	Clear.
St. Louis	30.39	30	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.51	5	S.	Very gentle	Clear.
Toledo, O.	30.52	23	N.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Washington	30.44	31	..	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmingt'n, N. C	30.29	47	..	Calm.	Clear.
Norfolk	30.40	30	N. E.	Brisk.	Clear.
Mt. Washingt'n	28.88	9	W.	High.	Snow.
New-London, Ct	30.33	8	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

The Weather at Mount Washington and at Other Points.

SUMMIT MOUNT WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Observations taken at 7 P. M. Barometer, 23.44, being a change of minus .07. Thermometer, 4° below zero; relative humidity, .64. Wind, west; velocity of wind, 29 miles per hour. It has been snowing a little all day, but the flakes are very small. The clouds are not so dense as usual, yet we can see only a very short distance. Last night there was almost a perfect calm.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—A light fall of snow commenced last night and continues. The thermometer indicates the temperature at near zero.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The snow-storm which set in here yesterday continues, and the sleighing is excellent.

Probable Fatal Accident in Harlem-Lane.

Mr. JAMES WATSON, the County Auditor in the Controller's office, was nearly killed yesterday afternoon, in Harlem-lane, by a collision. While driving down the lane, near the Club-house at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, a German, who was going up at a rapid rate in another sleigh, suddenly turned his horse round, in such a manner that Mr. WATSON'S team became entangled, and he received a kick on the left temple from one of the three animals. The wound proved a terrible one, and Mr. WATSON was immediately removed to the Club-house, where he was properly treated. A mare of Mr. WATSON, valued at $10,000, was killed by the collision. No other casualty occurred.

The Syossett Murder—Verdict.

In addition to the testimony published in yesterday's paper, but little more was obtained by the Coroner's Jury, in the case of GARRETT W. NOSTRAND. In the evening session of the inquest held on Monday, the boots of both the prisoners were taken possession of. It seems that the report that the deceased caused the discharge of KELLY from the employment of the Long Island Railroad is incorrect. Mr. BURTON, the Superintendent of the Road, says that KELLY was discharged for drunkenness. The verdict of the jury was that G. W. NOSTRAND came to his death at the hands of WM. KELLY and JOHN H. DIVINE, and they were committed by the Coroner to the County Jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. KELLY is forty years of age and DIVINE twenty-three. The murdered man was fifty-seven years of age. His body was yesterday taken to Jamaica, where the funeral will take place on Thursday.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Letter from Admiral Lee on San Domingo.

Woman Suffrage Convention in Boston—Opponents Denied the Claim to Be Christians—The Apprehended Indian War.

SAN DOMINGO.

Letter from Rear-Admiral Lee, at San Domingo, to the Secretary of the Navy—The Feeling on Annexation—Resources and Needs of the Republic.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The following is a copy of an official letter received here:

UNITED STATES STEAMER SEVERN, OFF SAN DOMINGO CITY, Jan. 8.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy:

The *Severn* arrived here on the 1st inst., (Sunday,) and found the *Yantic*, Commander IRVIN; the *Swatara*, Lieut.-Commander ALLEN, and the English man-of-war *Raccoon*, Capt. HOWARD, at anchor off this city. The next day, (Monday, Jan. 2,) the *Severn* fired a national salute of twenty-one guns, and had the Dominican flag at the fore, which was returned from the fort, and then our Commercial Agent, Dr. FISHER W. AMES, received a salute of seven guns. Accompanied by the latter and my full staff, I called on President BAEZ, and was very kindly received by himself and his Cabinet. I assured him of the continued desire and effort of President GRANT to secure the annexation of Dominica to the United States, and of my belief that this object would be ultimately secured. I have had two other interviews with President BAEZ—both in the presence of his Cabinet. In the first of these I was accompanied by a portion of my staff, and in the last only by Capt. CALDWELL, the chief of staff. I have not ascertained satisfactorily what is the situation here, but I will briefly state my belief on the subject. President BAEZ as a statesman and patriot sincerely desires the annexation of Dominica to America. Delay in accomplishing this is attended by financial trouble, anxiety and risk of insurrection. There is a very rich and large extent of valley country on the western frontier of Dominica, watered by the affluents of the Antibonite, containing some small towns bearing Spanish names, but of which the Dominicans have not had the complete possession. It is here that CABRAL operates with a small predatory party, which President BAEZ believes is procured and supported by Hayti. CABRAL is now at San Juan, say forty miles east of the boundary line between Dominica and Hayti, according to the treaty between Spain and France, with his followers, variable in number, but always small, whence he makes raids and retreats, as occasion requires. His last operation, noised about as a movement to defeat annexation, was very insignificant and amounting to a few persons, killed, wounded and captured by his followers. At Azua and at the posts on several roads leading westward from it, the Dominicans have some 1,000 or 1,500 troops. These seem to be in position for defense against incursion from without or insurrection from within. They appear to form the main organization of troops, though there are some troops here and in other places. Though the ordinary expenses of the military, which is the chief administration, are estimated at about $7,000 monthly, the revenue is so small, and the paper money of the country is of so little value, that the employes of the Government have been a long time unpaid, and measures are now proposed looking to treating the paper money like our Continental currency and the French *assignats*, and providing for receiving some real money for duties wherewith to carry on the Government. There is a geological survey of Dominica now in progress, under Prof. GAB, for the Government, for which some New-York capitalists supply the funds, and for this they are to be repaid by public lands. There is a survey in progress by Mr. WILSON, the English engineer, for a railroad from Santiago (back of Puerto Plata) to Samana Bay. It leads through a rich and productive valley country, and is considered practicable. The capital for this enterprise is expected from England and the labor from the island. There is now a steamer making monthly trips between New-York and Puerto Plata, Samana and this city. This steamer brings supplies for this part of our squadron, is cultivating a trade with the island, and takes our mails. The United States have the capital and skilled labor of every kind which this island wants. Under our Government Dominica can supply the United States with cheap coffee and sugar, and increase our coast trade and home market. The military defense would be inconsiderable, and no more an object of solicitude than that of a great part of our own coast, or that of the West India islands generally. Its naval defense would need no addition to our fleet. The chief defense of all these islands is the maritime strength of the countries to which they belong. Dominica, from its capacity for the tropical productions which the comfort of our people requires, is a necessity to America, and never, perhaps, in the tide of time have any people received the offer of so valuable possession for so small a consideration. The prejudicial cry of speculative interests in behalf of annexation seems entitled to small consideration, since capital and enterprise are just what are wanted here, and the more the better—all being free to enter this great and inviting field of profitable investment and production. Like objections would, with much more force, have applied to the acquisition of California. After all, it is simply the sovereignty that the United States really needs in the interest of our people and these people. The population of Dominica is small, and confessedly excellent of this kind. With the annexation of Dominica the boundary question will be settled by an easy and natural revolution of opinion in Hayti for annexation to America. The circumstances all seem favorable.

Respectfully yours, S. P. LEE,
Real-Admiral Commanding N. A. Fleet.

British Jealousy of American Influence in the West Indies.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, via HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Admiral GREEN, whose flag is hoisted on the United States steamer *Severn*, has just arrived from San Domingo, and announces that the Dominicans unanimously favor annexation to the United States. Numerous private letters confirm the fact. A telegram from the British Cabinet announces the erection of Jamaica into the principal military and naval station for the West Indies. England is jealous of United States influence in the West Indies, and has become alarmed at the probable annexation of San Domingo.

CUBA.

More About the Last Handful of Filibusters—The Hornet and Ryan at Port-au-Prince—Ryan Awaiting a Cargo of Arms From New-York.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—Two, or three more of the last detachment of filibusters landed in Cuba have been killed, including VARELA, their guide. Some reports state that the filibusters came from Key West. There is a general opinion that the capture of the remainder of the detachment is certain.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, via HAVANA, Jan. 24.—The *Hornet*, with Col. RYAN on board, had arrived at Port-au-Prince, and was waiting for a cargo of arms and ammunition from New-York. Three Spanish gun-boats are watching the *Hornet*. It is stated that Col. RYAN asked the protection of the American Consul.

Arrival of the Morro Castle at Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 24.—The steam-ship *Morro Castle* arrived at this port at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Lost West India Cable—Wreck of a Steamer off Carthagena.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, via HAVANA, Jan. 24.—The steamer *Dacia*, belonging to the Panama and West India Cable Company, has returned for provisions and ballast, having been unsuccessful in her attempt to grapple the lost cable on account of heavy weather. In about a fortnight the *Dacia* will have been provisioned and ballasted, when she will sail and again attempt to recover the lost cable....The Jamaica Legislature recommends subsidizing the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company to the amount of $5,000 per annum, for a monthly line of steamers from that island to New-York. A temporary contract has been made, and after three months the Government will require the Company to carry passengers and freight both ways.

The general news received from Panama is unimportant. The West India and Pacific Company's steam-ship *Crusader* ran on a reef off Carthagena on the 6th inst., and broke up rapidly. Her mails and passengers were saved, but the cargo was lost.

Letters from British Honduras give favorable reports of the progress made toward completing railroad improvements connecting the harbors on the Atlantic and Pacific sides.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Meeting of the Massachusetts Convention in Boston—Gov. Claflin Sympathizes and Excuses his Absence—Election of Officers—Resolutions.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Convention assembled in Tremont Temple, today. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL presided. A note from Gov. CLAFLIN was read, expressing sympathy with the cause, but excusing his absence on account of other engagements. The attendance in the forenoon was very small.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was better attended. The old board of officers was re-elected, with the exception that Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE was substituted for JULIA WARD HOWE as President. It was stated that Mr. CLARKE was absent from indisposition. WILLIAM S. ROBINSON, from the Committee on the subject, read a memorial prepared for presentation to the Legislature. It recites the usual arguments in favor of woman suffrage, and emphasizes the fact, that there is nothing in the Constitution to prohibit woman from holding office under the State, and the fact that they actually are officers in certain departments, and have been recognized as such in legislative enactments. The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, in substance as follows:

That the exclusion of one-half of the tax-payers and law-abiding citizens from a voice in making the laws, because they are women, is a violation of the fundamental principles of republican government. That the present unjust laws which oppress a wife and mother are a disgrace to civilization, and should be amended; thanking Gov. CLAFLIN for the aid he has given to the cause in his recent message; appealing to each of the political parties by name to adopt woman suffrage as a part of their platform, and appealing to Congress for suffrage for woman in Territories and in the District of Columbia; and also the submission of a Sixteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting political distinction on account of sex.

STEPHEN S. FOSTER offered an amendment to the resolution thanking the Governor, viz.: regretting that that official had not gone further and recommended the adoption of woman suffrage. This gave rise to considerable discussion, in which Mr. FOSTER and the President, LUCY STONE, had quite a lively tilt. The lady said it was the first opportunity they ever had of thanking a Governor, and she wished to improve it. The amendment and resolutions were finally adopted, but the President being still dissatisfied, she afterward put the original resolution, excusing the liberty she took by referring to her "gray hairs in the cause," and that was also carried. STEPHEN S. FOSTER then introduced a supplementary resolution denying the right of people who opposed the woman suffrage movement to call themselves Christians, which brought an opponent to the platform, who in a rambling but sharp speech of half an hour, opposed the whole movement. After an answer to this speech by Mrs. GEAN, of Philadelphia, the afternoon session adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session brought out a small but select audience. LUCY STONE still occupied the chair. Rev. GILBERT HAVEN was the first speaker, whose address was principally taken up with a review of history, in which he showed the prominent part taken by women in the Government. Hon. R. C. PITMAN was next introduced, who after the remark that he wished he had a smaller hall or a larger audience that he might decide whether to make a speech or talk, fell into a somewhat informal address. With many grounds on which woman suffrage was advocated, he had no sympathy, and at them he felt inclined to smile. He did not think it was a right like life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Neither did he think that on the whole women were a great deal better than men. He did not advocate it as a measure of protection to women, and protested against there being a general disposition on the part of men to in any way ill-treat or oppress them. The feeling of tenderness and kindness was not wanting in men. It did not seem to him either a good reason that it should be given to woman as a means of education. But the reason which he advocated was because it is in the present time a necessity of the State. It was necessary to have a masculine and a feminine element to produce the best results of life. In political life this element was needed to deal with many problems. The treatment of the weaker races among us was one of these, and the problem of labor was one of the most delicate and imperative of the times. Atheism was one of the dangers of the country, and he was confident women would sustain a large and tolerant Christianity, and no people and no nation could exist without implicit recognition of some religion. The vices, he said, which affect society do not mainly belong to women, and on that question we should have them on the right side. If women were to become masculine by giving them the ballot, he should not advocate it, but they would bring and keep in politics a peculiar feminine element. In conclusion, he dwelt at length upon the effect, giving woman the ballot would have in abolishing intemperance by law. LUCY STONE then addressed the meeting, and advocated the movement in a short address in her usual vein, after which STEPHEN S. FOSTER moved that a committee of three be appointed to present to the Central Committees of the Republican and Labor Parties the same memorial which was presented to the last Republican and Democratic Conventions. The resolution was adopted and the committee appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Appeal in Illinois from the Decision of an Ecclesiastical Court to a Civil Court—The Church Court Sustained.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—The Supreme Court this morning announced their decision in the case of Cheney *vs.* Chase and others, reversing a decree of the Superior Court of Chicago, dissolving the injunction and dismissing the bill. The decision is unanimous. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge THORNTON. Chief-Justice LAWRENCE and Judge SHELDON file a separate opinion. The Court decides that the ecclesiastical Court had jurisdiction of the subject matter of the charge against the accused, and also of his person; that the commission to the presenters constitutes no part of jurisdiction, and is not before the Court; that a sufficient presentment of the accused clergyman to answer it without citation conferred jurisdiction on the ecclesiastical Court. The Court decides that the presentment was sufficient under the canons of the Church and the rules of law, and Mr. CHENEY appearing in obedience to a proper writ served, the ecclesiastical Court had full jurisdiction of the proceeding, and no objection can be made in a Court of equity to any rulings thereafter made. The Court reviews the decision of the ecclesiastical Court on the material question presented to them, and approves such meetings. The decree of the Superior Court is held to be a violation of fundamental principle, recognized in this country by the Constitution, that Church and State will be kept separate. A Court of law will not interfere with the administration of the discipline of a church Court unless property is involved. The clerical office has a pecuniary value, but by the constitution and laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the enjoyment of it depends on his obedience to the regulations of the church, and submission to its judgments. The majority of the Court decides that the decision of the ecclesiastical Court, on its own jurisdiction, is conclusive, and no inquiry will be made as to its correctness in a Court of Chancery. On this point Chief-Justice LAWRENCE and Judge SHELDON disagree from the majority of the Court, they holding that such a question may be examined, and if jurisdiction does not exist, its judgment will be void. Upon all other points all the Judges concurred.

The Atlantic Cables—Injury to a Newfoundland Line.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 24.—The submarine telegraph cable between Placentia, N. F., and the French Island of St. Pierre, belonging to the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, failed yesterday. It will be repaired as soon as possible.

This accident will not interfere with the European business, as that is all sent by the submarine cable direct from St. Pierre to Brest, France.

Opening of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The opening of the first division of the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad was celebrated today by an excursion over the road to Stissing, twenty-one miles, and a grand dinner in this city. The remainder of the road to the State line, near Millerton, is being constructed. It will connect with the Connecticut Western Railroad to Hartford and Springfield. Citizens of Poughkeepsie and Duchess County joined in the celebration, and it was made a general holiday. Representatives of the roads on the west side of the river were present, and the project of a through line from the coal fields to the Connecticut River was enthusiastically indorsed.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

Reprisals for Indian Depredations in California—Apprehensions of Serious Trouble—Indian Attack on a Stage—A Detachment of Troops Surprised in Arizona—A Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Volunteers from San Diego went out to find the Indians who committed the depredations in Jamuel village. They returned and reported that they found two, whom they disposed of. It is feared that serious trouble will arise from this action, as about 5,000 Indians who are in the vicinity live between upper and Lower California. Yesterday afternoon a party of Indians attempted to stop the Los Angeles stage near Old San Diego. Lieut. CRADLEBAUGH and twenty soldiers were surprised on the night of the 6th forty miles east of Prescott, Arizona, by 180 Indians, and lost twenty-four horses. Dr. STIGGES was shot in the shoulder. His arm was amputated. F. MYERS was severely wounded. It is supposed that several Apaches were killed. Subsequently, Capts. HAWLEY and MONAHAN overtook the Indians and defeated them, killing several.

THE EAST.

A Schooner Run Down in Narragansett Bay—The Crew in an Open Boat all Night.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 24.—The schooner *New-Zealand*, of Deer Island, Me., Capt. LOWE, from Elizabethport, with coal, was beating up the bay last evening, when she was run into by the steamer *Galatea*, for New-York, and sunk in four minutes. The steamer offered to take the men, but they took a boat and pulled for this city. When three miles below, the boat became wedged in the ice, and remained fast until this morning, and the men were rescued by a tug-boat.

Boiler Explosion near Hinsdale, Mass.—Two Men Scalded to Death.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 24.—The freight locomotive Russell exploded her boiler, near Hinsdale, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, last night, scalding five men, two of whom, Engineers H. A. STODDARD and JOSEPH HEUSTIS, both of this city, have since died.

Democratic Congressional Nomination—Dion and Daniels in Boston.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 24.—The Democrats, in Convention here today, nominated JOHN KENDRICK, of Waterbury, for member of Congress for the Second District.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The billiard match between DION and DANIELS, for $500, three-ball French carrom game, 300 points up, was won by DION. The score stood—DION 300, DANIELS 131.

THE WEST.

Ohio's Share of the Cost of the Antietam Monument—Catholic Demonstration in Relation to the Pope.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 24.—The Governor sent to the Legislature today a communication from the Committee having in charge the Antietam Cemetery, in which it is stated that there are 429 Ohio soldiers buried there, and asks Ohio to contribute $5,899 as her share for the erection of a monument.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The largest demonstration ever held in Minnesota occurred on Sunday last at St. Paul, in a mass convention of Catholics to express sympathy for the Pope in his troubles. Special trains were run on all the railroads, bringing great numbers of the faithful from every direction. It is estimated that from 5,000 to 7,000 people were in the procession, and took part in the proceedings, in spite of the driving snow-storm which continued all the day and night.

The Newport and Cincinnati Bridge—Action of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 24.—Dispatches having been received here, from Washington, that parties in the interest of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge were charging that RICHARD SMITH and his associates did not represent the wishes of the people of Cincinnati, the Chamber of Commerce, today, by a very large and unanimous vote reindorsed them as accredited representatives of the Chamber, and invoked Congress to compel the Company to build the bridge as high as the Suspension Bridge, and to conform generally to the recommendation of the United States engineers.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—A preliminary examination of FREDERICK KOHRS for killing Miss WEBLINGHOFF commenced today. The prisoner was committed to answer the charge of murder.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Rain and the Crops—Infidel Infidelity—Stage Coach Robbery—A Winning Number.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—It is believed that sufficient rain has already fallen to secure an abundant wheat crop in California, and the farmers are sowing as rapidly as possible.... Work has been stopped on the building of the University of California for want of funds.... A Chinese merchant caught another Chinaman in a room with his wife last night, and shot him through the thigh, and then surrendered himself to the Police.... The stage from Murphy's Camp to San Andreas, Tuolumne County, was robbed yesterday of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express box. There were no passengers in the coach.... The $10,000 coin prize in the Nevada Lottery was drawn by ticket No. 10,943, which is supposed to have been sold in the Eastern States.

FIRES.

Bodies of Two Victims of a Boston Fire Found—A Third Still Missing—Furniture Manufactory Burned—A Farm-House and Barns, with Cattle and Sheep, Destroyed in Maine—Heavy Losses in Chicago.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The remains of a Mrs. THURSTON and Mrs. NEWTON have been found in the ruins of the fire yesterday. A young Irish woman, serving as a domestic, is missing, and is also supposed to be a victim of the flames.... WEYMISS BROTHERS & CO.'s furniture manufactory, in Charlestown, was burned this morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

Miss FLYNN is the name of the third woman who lost her life in the Milford fire.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 24.—On Monday morning the house, three barns and out-buildings of H. K. WHEELER, at Weld were burned, with twenty-nine head of cattle, seventy-five sheep, and a large quantity of hay and grain. Loss, $6,000, on which there is some insurance.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 24.—About 10 o'clock last evening a fire occurred at No. 88 State-street. The losses are as follows: LONGMIRE & Co., $30,000, fully insured; H. M. DUNN, millinery goods, $30,000—insurance, $19,000; E. BUTTRICK & Co., $3,500—fully insured; P. B. GREEN, photographer, $2,500—insurance, $1,500; J. W. CRAWFORD, baker, $10,000—insurance, $7,000. The loss on the building is $8,000—fully insured. The insurance is mostly in city companies.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Apprentices' Library building, corner of Fifth and Arch streets, was destroyed by fire this evening. The loss on the building is slight. The books were much damaged by water.

Impeachment of Gov. Holden—Replication of the Board of Managers.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 24.—The Board of Managers filed today their replication to Gov. HOLDEN'S answer to the articles of impeachment, and the case is regularly at issue. The trial will commence in good earnest on Monday next.

THE BURNS ANNIVERSARY.

Celebration at Steinway Hall—Addresses by William Cullen Bryant and Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.

The one hundred and twelfth anniversary of the birthday of ROBERT BURNS was celebrated last evening at Steinway Hall, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club. Precisely at 8 o'clock the honorary Chairman of the evening, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, and the orator of the occasion, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, ascended the platform, preceded by Mr. LELAND, playing "The Campbells Are Coming" on the Scotch pipes, and followed by members of the Caledonian Club and invited guests. Mr. GEORGE W. MORGAN, who presided at the organ, having performed some Scotch tunes,

ADDRESS OF MR. BRYANT.

Mr. BRYANT was introduced by the President of the Club, Mr. C. B. COTTEN, and, in coming forward, said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CALEDONIAN CLUB, AND LADIES: In these times of great and rapid changes in the political and social world, it is a relief to be able sometimes to fix our attention, as we do to-night, on things which have a certain character of permanency. For this is a period of mighty and sudden and even of bloody changes, such as the world has rarely seen—powerful empires overthrown, new empires founded, monarchs lately the dread of the civilized world now dethroned and scorned, statesmen on whom seemed to depend the fate of nations assassinated, fair and flourishing regions wasted by war and given over to famine, populous cities beleaguered and made heaps of ruins. The spirit of change now abroad respects neither the old nor the new, spares neither the strong nor the defenseless, but sets its foot on crowns and tiaras, on sceptres and crosiers, on usages and institutions of yesterday and those of a thousand years, and crushes them alike without remorse. In the midst of these convulsions, following close upon a great, sudden, and even violent change in our own institutions, we are met to celebrate not the birth of any of the renowned statesmen who lead in making these changes or in resisting them, nor of any of the Generals who command the mighty armies of invasion or the hosts embattled for defense, but the advent of a lowly peasant in an humble cottage in a secluded district of Scotland, among hills and dales and brooks and pasture-grounds, who wrote verses and passed to a premature grave. Yet what he wrote will dwell, as it now dwells, in the hearts of thousands hereafter, when the names of those who figure in the revolutions of our day shall be but dimly remembered. The "Cotter's Saturday Night" will be repeated and "Auld Lang Syne" will be sung by those who, if they ever think of the Third NAPOLEON, will perhaps ask what was the name of that foolish and wicked tyrant who long ago, in 1870, madly plunged France into a war which blotted her fields with pools of blood and laid her cities in ashes. For BURNS took the themes of his verse from the events of common life—the common joys and sorrows of men and women—he took what was said and felt at the fire-side, the words and phrases of the household; he took the most familiar images and breathed into them all a life and soul such as nobody but himself could give them, and made them a part of the literature which endures from age to age. But it is not my province to speak of the peculiarities of his genius. I shall introduce to you one who has made BURNS one of his special studies, and will bring to what he has to say of him a philosophy and an eloquence worthy of the subject. I present to you Rev. Dr. SAMUEL OSGOOD.

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD began by saying:

It is your enthusiasm for your national poet and not my presumption that brings me to-night to say my poor but honest word for ROBERT BURNS and his place in our modern life. It would seem as if everything had been said about him that could be said. Four biographies of him have become classics in literature, the masters of criticism have mostly tried their hand at the analysis of his genius, and painters have set before us every land and water, walk and home that has ever been touched by his foot or warmed by his muse. Our people at large have been made familiar with his life, as well as his songs. Your celebration of his centennial, twelve years ago, was memorable in itself and as one of a great multitude that went round the globe. How short the interval since that time seems now, and yet what an interval alike in years and events! Your President then is your President to-night, and apparently as young as then, although he has helped save the nation, and to amuse himself has turned old HOMER into our own tongue, and shown that our parent American is the best English. Your orator, HENRY WARD BEECHER, is not quite done speaking yet, nor are his hearers weary of his tongue. FITZ-GREENE HALLECK was among your guests. The names of WASHINGTON IRVING and JAMES BUCHANAN—how much they stand for! are upon your record of those who sent regrets at their necessary absence, and JAMES T. BRADY and JOHN W. FRANCIS—so much missed now—were among your honored speakers at the table, while the obscure guest who spoke then upon the genius of BURNS is called by you now, in the absence of those shining lights, to appear again before you, even at the risk of repeating his dullness and the trial of your kindly patience, which then so cheered his well-meant words. When you are in trouble, and wish to get out of it, it is best first of all to see where we are and then try to get out of a bad fix. Give me place to stand upon and I will move the world, said ARCHIMEDES of old, and one of our modern sages—GOETHE, I believe it was—has improved upon that sentence by saying, "Stand where you are, and move the world." Let us see where we are now standing, and if we cannot move the world, we may see how the world is moving from our standpoint. This is Jan. 24, 1871, the eve of the 112th anniversary of the birth of ROBERT BURNS. This date has never occurred till now, and therefore we have a new point of view and a subject wholly our own. Then BURNS was twelve years old, and he lived a quarter of a century afterward in the body, and has lived three-quarters of a century, since his death, in history, as a power in modern life. Let us take our stand precisely there, Jan. 24, 1771, 100 hundred years ago, and look in upon the Ayrshire plow boy as he was then, and trace his career onward to this time. The subject presents itself very simply and distinctly, thus: A hundred years of ROBERT BURNS since 1771—first his life for twenty-five years, and then his fame for thrice twenty-five years. The orator then traced BURNS' life from the first cropping out of his genius, through his early struggles, his later triumphs, his death and posthumous honors now blooming in love and respect throughout almost every land on the face of the globe, and concluded as follows: America, fall in. BRYANT, take the lead, with HALLECK and DANA by your side, and our young set, WHITTIER, LONGFELLOW, HOLMES, LOWELL, and others behind. Move on the whole line, and let us have a song that all can join in—a strain as good for old HOMER as for us. Who shall sing it? None better than our plowman, and his heart of fire goes forward ever as the heart of BRUCE was thrown forward, in a casket, in the thick of the fight, and the Scots might go after it. The heart of BURNS speaks now, and the God who never allows anything truly human or divine to die, has taken it into his keeping and kept its strings ever vibrating. Hear him now say, in the year 1871, what during the coming year will exalt to new worth and power:

A Prince can mak a belted knight,
A Marquis, Duke, and a' that,
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Guid faith, he mauna fa' that.
For a' that and a' that,
Their dignities and a' that;
The pith o' sense and pride o' worth
Are higher rank than a' that.

Then let us pray that come it may—
As come it will for a' that—
That sense and worth o'er a' the earth
May bear the gree and a' that;
For a' that and a' that,
It's coming yet for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.

Dr. OSGOOD quoted freely in the course of his address from BURNS' poems, and was greeted with hearty applause, both at intervals and at the close. Among those noticed on the platform were C. B. CAMPBELL, the President of the Club; G. G. NICHOLS, Vice-President; J. Cunningham, Bernard Smythe, J. Kelly, R. Johnson and J. Limen, the Poet of the Club. The annual dinner will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel this evening.

The Burns Association of Brooklyn, E. D.

The Burns Association of Brooklyn, E. D., will celebrate the birth of the Ayrshire poet, by banqueting in the large hall over the Kings County Savings Bank, Broadway and Fourth-street, this evening.

Fire in Worth-Street Last Night.

At 10½ o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the rear of the second floor of the large double five-story, iron-front building Nos. 86 and 88 Worth-street. The firemen were soon on the ground and extinguished the flames. The building is owned and occupied on the first floor by BAUENDAHL & Co., commission merchants in linen goods. They sustained a loss of $1,000 on stock and $1,500 on building. Messrs. FORSTMAN & Co., wholesale dealers in woolens, occupy the upper floors, and sustain a loss of $10,000 on stock by smoke and water. The origin of the flames is unknown.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

PRELIMINARY.

The Vice-President received the credentials of F. P. BLAIR, as Senator elect from Missouri, for the term ending March 4, 1873.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, presented a petition for a female suffrage provision in the District Territorial bill. Tabled.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a programme of arrangements for the unveiling of Miss VINNIE REAM's statue of LINCOLN, in the Capitol rotunda, on Wednesday evening.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPORTED.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, introduced a bill granting land to aid in the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported, with amendments, a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to negotiate for the construction of a telegraph line to the military posts west of the Missouri River.

A QUESTION OF TARIFF SETTLED.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported with sundry amendments of a minor character, the House joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the 26th section of an Act to Reduce Internal Taxes, &c. Approved July 14, 1870. He asked immediate consideration of the bill, and explained that the amendments were intended to remove an ambiguity in the law and would not delay the passage of the bill, as they had been made after consultation with the House Committee. The bill then passed. Its effect is to allow merchandise in port and not entered on Dec. 31, 1870, to be admitted under the old tariff.

The following is the House joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of an act entitled "An Act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1870, as passed by the Senate:

Be it resolved, &c. That all foreign merchandise which arrived at a port of the United States on or before the first day of December, 1870, and not entered or transferred to a public store or bonded warehouse, shall be entitled to the benefits of the twenty-sixth section of the act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1870, the same as such merchandise would have been entitled to had it actually been in public store or bonded warehouse, on or prior to the 31st day of December, 1870; provided, that the owner of such merchandise shall, within thirty days from the passage of this resolution make application therefor in writing to the Collector of the port at which such merchandise arrived.

SEC. 2. *And be it further Resolved,* That the said act is hereby further amended by inserting the word "herein" in the twenty-first section thereof between the words otherwise and provided, wherever the said words occur together in the said section; and this amendment shall take effect from and after Jan. 1, 1871.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House substitute for the bill for a territorial government for the District of Columbia was debated, upon a motion by Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, to non-concur in the House amendments and refer the bill to a committee of conference in order to facilitate its passage.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, moved to refer it to the Committee on the District of Columbia, so that the bill might be perfected in detail.

Mr. PATTERSON remarked that the reference to this Committee would prevent the bill from becoming a law at the present session.

Discussion followed, consuming the entire morning hour, upon the merits of the measure.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, called attention to a remonstrance of the authorities of Washington against it.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said the experiment of a new government in the District had been necessitated by the impossibility of disposing intelligently of pending District legislation, because of its complicated character, and the fact that Congress could not give to the District the time and attention which its interests required.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, did not approve of the provision allowing the President to appoint the Governor. He desired an amendment to secure a minority representation in the House of Representatives of the District, with a view to a practical experiment upon that principle of a free government.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, spoke of the importance of securing public equality in the schools, horse-cars, and elsewhere, under the new Government.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Michigan, favored a territorial form of government, but would never vote for a bill that gave the President the power to appoint one-half of the Legislature, as he considered that a departure from republican principles.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, alluded to the necessity for some reorganization of the Government of the District. He spoke of one of the great nuisances of the City of Washington being the running at large of cattle and hogs, which roamed at will in the streets of the city. If a shade-tree was put up these animals pulled it down, and then Congress was asked to appropriate money to put up another. The Board of Health of this city had passed an order to put a stop to this, when immediately the Councils abolished the Board of Health, because they were interfering with the voters.

This provision of which the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. CARPENTER, complained was republican enough for him. One of the greatest reasons advanced by our Western friends for a removal of the capital, would be the want of cleanliness and beauty in a city which should be one of the most beautiful in the world, and if these nuisances of cows and hogs and goats could not be abated and the city made comfortable for those who were compelled to live here, he did not know but he would go with them.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Michigan, did not know that members of Congress were the only decent people or the only ones who keep things decent. He thought if the people of the District had the opportunity they could manage things just as well as Congress.

Mr. POMEROY's motion was finally rejected—yeas 26, nays [illegible]—when the bill and amendments were referred to a Committee of Conference, Messrs. PATTERSON, HAMLIN, and THURMAN being appointed on the part of the Senate.

REFUNDING INTEREST TO STATES.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely Mr. MORTON's bill to refund to the States the interest and discount on their war loans.

An amendment from the minority of the Committee was submitted by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, who stated his intention to propose it as a substitute for the bill.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said he would call up the bill as soon as the pending business was disposed of.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment provides for the payment of interest to the States at the rate of six per cent., computed in accordance with the commercial rules relating to partial payments.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries, with an amendment making it unlawful for two or more cable companies to consolidate or unite their interests without the consent of the Postmaster-General of the United States and upon such terms as he may determine.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

On Mr. MORTON's suggestion, the motion of Mr. BAYARD to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution allowing the Committee on Southern Outrages, &c., to sit during the session of the Senate was agreed to.

Mr. MORTON stated that he assented to the reconsideration in deference to the views of Mr. BAYARD, who had stated that the vote was taken without an understanding of the question on the Democratic side.

The resolution was then tabled for the present.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint resolution appropriating $10,000, or so much as necessary, to defray the expenses of the select committee to investigate the alleged Southern outrages. Passed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

At 1:20 P. M. the unfinished business being Mr. TRUMBULL's Civil Service Reform bill, prohibiting Congressmen from soliciting appointments, was proceeded with.

Mr. PATTERSON addressed the Senate at length, in explanation of abuses in the diplomatic, consular, and civil service. While heartily in favor of a reform, he thought the bill defective. In the diplomatic service a reform could be instituted by dispensing with many of our foreign Legations. To-day our Ministers in Holland, Austria, Denmark and Sweden, and the catalogue could be enlarged, were of no practical utility. One of the most intelligent of our Ministers to Europe had told him that for two years, after reaching the Court to which he was accredited, he had nothing whatever to do. In South America, where British commerce far exceeds our own, our diplomatic service was twice as expensive as that of Great Britain. These useless missions should be abolished, and the remainder consolidated. Then the inefficiency of our Consular service was shown in the class of men sent abroad, these being mostly young men, some of them just from college, utterly ignorant of commercial laws and customs, and unacquainted with the nature of the country to which they go. Through the incompetence of these officials, false invoices were certified to, and the Government thereby defrauded of large amounts. In the early history of the Government, removals from office were rare. During WASHINGTON's two terms there were but eight, and under JOHN ADAMS ten. JEFFERSON, though coming into office amid great party excitement, made but thirty-four removals; MADISON five, MONROE nine, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS but two. It was not till Gen. JACKSON's advent to power that the maxim of "To the victors belong the spoils" became a political watch-word. In regard to abuses and corruption in the Customs service, Mr. PATTERSON quoted from the testimony taken during the investigations of the Retrenchment Committee, of which he was a member. Upon the present condition of the New-York Custom-house, he had the Secretary read a letter from WM. E. DODGE, which, he said, spoke the voice of A. T. STEWART, Mr. CHITTENDEN and other leading importers of New-York, who were before the Committee. The latter, under date of a few days ago, charged that appointments in the New-York Custom-house were made for political reasons, and not with a view to subserve the public interests; that the officials were dependent for their places upon the breath of politicians; were without an incentive to the proper performance of their duties, and were instigated for the sake of their offices to play the part of pot-house politicians. The investigations of the Committee had developed that immense amounts were lost to the Government through the corruptions of the Custom-house inspectors, who were not only in the habit of receiving bribes from passengers on foreign steamers, but even intimated to the passengers that everything could pass free upon the payment of certain amounts in cash. A distinguished member of a foreign Legation, now in Washington, had informed him (Mr. PATTERSON) that, upon his coming to this country, about two years ago, he was told by an inspector that if he would place two guineas in the bottom of his trunk it would be passed. An agent for a foreign steam-ship line had testified before the Committee that only week before last he had paid three hundred dollars of bribe-money to the inspectors to get his vessel discharged, and that only last year he paid over $10,000 in the same way. The testimony also showed that in the nineteen inspectors' divisions of the Custom-house there were on an average three inspectors more than were needed in each, in all fifty-seven, working at a salary of $1,000, making $57,000 per annum out of which the Government was defrauded. Some of these officials lived out in the country, and only came to the Custom-house to draw their pay. In one case an old woman who sold apples on the street corner had her name on the pay-roll for months, and drew her pay by proxy as a weigher. The Administration was not responsible for having inaugurated this corruption, as it dated many years back, but if this Administration would root out corrupt and inefficient officers, and supply their places with men of integrity and ability, it would acquire unprecedented popularity and prominence.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, inquired whether, in Mr. PATTERSON's opinion, the Administration had added to its popularity by forcing the late Secretary COX from his office, because of that gentleman's efforts to improve the tone of the civil service?

Mr. PATTERSON thought it remained to be seen whether that was the reason why the Secretary of the Interior retired. He (DAVIS) assumed as a fact that which it was necessary to prove.

Mr. DAVIS said he understood the facts to be that Secretary COX wanted to control the appointments of subordinates in his Department, but upon being pressed by Congressmen to submit to their dictation, he appealed to the President, who took sides with the Congressmen.

Mr. PATTERSON did not know personally what the facts were as to Secretary COX, but he did know that all these abuses had sprung from a policy inaugurated by a Democratic Administration. Gen. JACKSON's theory—"to the victors belong the spoils," was the source of these vicious appointments. The Administration had corrected some of the evils and it was now for the Republican Party to pull up the poisonous Democratic roots. He proceeded to comment upon the colossal influence of the Federal patronage, there being 51,000 offices within the President's gift, the demoralizing influence upon the country in perverting these offices once every four years to partisan purposes, and advocated a return to the original policy of making appointments upon individual merits without reference to political patronage as a means of maintaining party discipline. It was an element of weakness, because it involved the surrender of individual liberty of opinion.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, claimed for himself the right to speak, as an unbiased witness, as to the condition of the New-York Custom-house. He had never, directly or indirectly, recommended to the Collector or requested the appointment or retention in office by that gentleman of any human being. The investigation referred to (the sole warrant for which was the resolution offered at the last session by his colleague, Mr. FENTON, for an inquiry into the money-order system and other matters,) was probably instigated by the personal hostility of his colleague to the present Collector of the port of New-York. A member of the House, who was upon the Subcommittee in charge of the investigation, was a friend of his colleague's, and represented his colleague's Congressional District, and had shown some feeling against the Collector. Reminding the Senate that an efficient administration of the Custom-house would not be likely to win the applause of the importers who paid the duties, and remarking that the point of Senator PATTERSON's remarks was simply that human nature was fallible and weak, he added that no matter who might be appointed inspectors, the practice of giving presents to those officers would still continue. The Investigating Committee had executed its authority in going to New-York to conduct an *ex parte* investigation with closed doors. He asserted that nothing whatever had been developed to reflect in the slightest degree upon the Collector, the Naval Officer, or the Surveyor of the port of New-York. If this was not so, he called upon Mr. PATTERSON to state the contrary.

Mr. PATTERSON denied having in any manner attacked or even referred to those officers, and stated that the testimony in no way implicated them.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, replying to the reference to himself, said he would have no controversy with his colleague or any one else upon Custom-house matters or others growing out of the practices of the Administration in appointing this or that person to office. There was no question with himself who should hold the offices, provided the appointees enjoyed the confidence of the people and were faithful public servants. The question was one rather of proscription within the party organization, for a difference relating to its organization or growing out of personal preferences. If his colleague had advised no appointment to the Collector of New-York it was fortunate for his reputation he had made the statement, for current rumor in New-York had it otherwise, and the contrary was generally believed. But the resolution, under which the Committee instituted an investigation, was for the purpose of securing data upon which to urge the passage of the bill introduced by himself on May 19, 1870, providing for the collection of fines, forfeitures and penalties for violation of the Customs laws at the port of New-York. That measure looked to the reform of a system, and had no reference to the abuses of individuals. It was not intended particularly for the present administration of the Custom-house, though its application had now increased force, but had been introduced several months prior to the present Collector's appointment. Mr. FENTON concluded with the remark, that if there was ever any necessity for reform since the foundation of the Government, it was apparent at this time, when every person known to himself or his friends as not of a particular political classification, had been put out and others substituted for them in the New-York Custom-house, who, to say the least, did not enjoy the confidence and respect of the public in a higher degree.

After further discussion, Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, made an unsuccessful attempt to get up the income tax repeal, which was the special order of the day.

NOTICE OF A DECEASED SENATOR.

At 3½ o'clock, in accordance with a previous notice, Mr. RAMSEY announced the death of his former colleague, Hon. D. S. NORTON, who died at the close of last session. He submitted the usual resolutions of condolence and respect, which, after eulogies of deceased by Messrs. VICKERS, SHERMAN, STOCKTON, THURMAN, and BAYARD, were adopted.

The Senate then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, presented a memorial of the Underwriters of Cincinnati, protesting against the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge as an obstruction to commerce.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. McCLURG, from the Committee on Elections, reported on the contested election case from North Carolina that NATHANIEL BOYDEN, the contestant, was not entitled to the seat, and that FRANCIS E. SHOBER, the sitting member, was entitled to it. The resolutions were adopted.

DISPUTE OF A MEMBER FROM GEORGIA.

Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia, presented the credentials of STEPHEN A. CORKER, member elect from the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia, and moved that he be sworn in.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected, and presented the memorial of THOMAS C. BAIRD, a contestant, claiming the seat, and moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on Elections.

The credentials of Mr. CORKER were in due form and signed by Gov. BULLOCK.

Having been read, Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, contended that on the presentation of these credentials Mr. CORKER was entitled, as a matter of right, to be sworn in.

The Speaker decided that, while in the organization of the House it was the duty of the Clerk to place on the roll of members all who held proper credentials, after the organization, the question became one which was under the control of the majority.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, suggested that it depended entirely upon the politics of the man holding the credentials.

Mr. BUTLER sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, the notice of contest, claiming that the election was carried by fraud and intimidation. He also sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, an extract from a Democratic paper of Georgia, the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, of Augusta, detailing a Kuklux outrage in that State, in breaking into a jail, taking out seven prisoners, cutting off their ears, and shooting another prisoner. He called upon the Union-loving men on either side of the House to say whether, with such allegations, and with the proof appended, they would seat the member until the matter was inquired into. Seating him now would end the whole contest, as the testimony could not be taken and the question decided before the termination of the Congress. It would be in some sort sanctioning and ennobling crime. The House should recollect that the district in question was the home of ALEXANDER and LINTON STEPHENS, who were still unrepentant rebels.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, inquired whether the Democratic paper referred to did not condemn the outrage, and whether anybody was responsible for it except the Radical Government of Georgia?

Mr. BUTLER retorted that the Democratic papers usually condemned these outrages, but never wanted the criminals to be brought to justice. He referred to the declaration of the Memphis *Appeal* that the Federal Government was a "putrescent, reeking corpse."

Mr. JONES remarked that he could produce emanations of the same character from WENDELL PHILLIPS and other Radicals.

Mr. YOUNG said the remarks of Mr. BUTLER were only the repetition of the stale old story of Southern outrages. He might send up the *Police Gazette* to show the state of society in Northern States; but those stories were all exaggerations. He claimed that the election was fairly conducted, and that CORKER had received over 4,000 majority. There had been United States soldiers stationed at every precinct in the district, so that there could not have been any intimidation.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, inquired whether the whole executive power in Georgia, both State and National, and almost all the judicial power, was not in the hands of the members of the Republican Party.

Mr. YOUNG—Every bit of it.

Mr. NIBLACK—Then the fault lies at the door of the Republican officials, instead of at the door of the Democrats.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that, in the case of the outrage alluded to, the State officials had done their duty in having those men in prison. They were there in execution of the law, and were taken out against the execution of the law.

Mr. KERR, of Indiana, argued in support of the rights of Mr. CORKER to be sworn in.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, reminded him of the recent action of the Indiana Senate in depriving a member of his seat.

Mr. KERR disclaimed all knowledge of the facts in that case, but had no doubt that the action of the Senate was justified by the facts.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, supported the absolute right of the person holding the proper credentials to be sworn in when there was nothing alleged against his qualifications. He did not want to make a precedent now which would return to plague them hereafter. He was not to be drawn away by false issues.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, was afraid that the representations of his colleague (Mr. BUTLER) as to the condition of Georgia were true, but, at the same time, if anything had been settled, from the beginning of Congress to this day, it was that a certificate which a member brings from his State, in conformity with the law, entitles him, as a *prima facie* case, to admission, except on allegations against his eligibility. That had been the uniform practice of the House, undisturbed except in the notorious New-Jersey case, of which all parties concerned were ashamed. With nothing to be gained, but with everything to be lost by the precedent which his colleague sought to establish here, he appealed to the House to adhere to its ancient rule, and let the member who presents proper credentials be sworn in.

The motion offered by Mr. BUTLER, to refer the credentials and the memorial of the contestant to the Committee on Elections, was rejected—yeas 41, nays 148.

Mr. CORKER then presented himself, and was sworn in.

MORE HARPING ON SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from the report in the *Globe* of the remarks of Mr. COX, on the 10th inst., on the San Domingo resolution, in which Mr. COX makes allegations and insinuations as to the debt of San Domingo, as to grants of lands and franchises made to certain parties, and as to the suppression, by the Executive, of a certain document showing those matters, which had been attached to the original treaty. Mr. ORTH also referred to the repetition of that statement made by Mr. COX the other day when the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration. Mr. ORTH went on to say that in making this grave charge the second time, Mr. COX had failed to name his authority, but he (Mr. ORTH) knew it. The information had been furnished to him by a Dr. DAVIS, formerly connected with the State Department, who subsequently, for reasons best known to himself and some of his friends, presented his resignation to the Department, and who had since died, after communicating to Mr. COX, on his death-bed, that he had copied an addenda to the treaty, containing a list of debts and grants. He (Mr. ORTH) was assured, however, on the best authority, by living witnesses, that Dr. DAVIS had never had possession of the treaty or the addenda for the purpose of copying them, but that the copy was made by another clerk now living, and who stated that an exact copy of each addenda to the treaty had been sent to the Senate. He had requested the Secretary of State, in further substantiation of the position here taken, to send him a letter on the subject, which the Secretary had done, and which letter he now asked to have read.

The letter from Secretary FISH, after quoting Mr. COX's remarks in the House, says:

The honorable gentleman is entirely mistaken if he supposes that any list of grants of lands, mines, colonization privileges, debts, &c., attached to the treaty in the State Department, was withheld from the branch of Congress which had the right to the possession of them. All the information of which the Department had possession in regard to any such grants or concessions, was communicated by me to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, on the 2d day of March last, and was by that gentleman communicated to the Senate on the 14th day of the same month, and was printed, by order of the Senate, for the confidential use of that body. The same information was again communicated to the Senate, by the President, on the 16th inst., in answer to a resolution of that body of the 4th inst., and will be found on the ninety-second and ninety-sixth pages of the Senate Executive Documents, No. 17 of the present session of Congress."

Mr. COX reaffirmed his statement, and referred to Dr. DAVIS as a man of irreproachable character, who had been on Gen. WOOL's staff during the Mexican war, and who had been to Mexico and exposed the famous Gardiner fraud; who had been secretary to the Mexican Claims Commission, and subsequently to the New-Grenada Commission. This gentleman had communicated the facts to him because he thought the San Domingo matter was like the Gardiner fraud, iniquitous. When he (Mr. COX) received that statement, he offered a resolution which was adopted by the House, calling for the paper. The President, through Mr. FISH, made response that it was incompatible with the public interest to communicate the information asked for while the subject was pending before the Senate. If the paper or papers were not on file, why that message? How would it be incompatible to give what did not exist? Was he (Mr. COX) to sit in the House with the lockjaw while this iniquity was being enacted? Was he to be reproached for speaking what he knew? What was his motive for thus speaking? Nothing pecuniary or partisan. Was not his statement confirmed by Mr. SUMNER in the Senate, and by other circumstances now notorious? If that paper had been surreptitiously kept from the Senate or removed, it looked ill for the scheme. He wished he could not believe what he had said; he would not then be humiliated as an American citizen. He should be glad and proud to aid any project of honorable annexation, but this project, while it did not disenchant him of his old democratic ideas of the future growth of the country, made him more heedful of the modes and motives for the enlargement of the national domain.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. BUCK, of Alabama—In reference to District Courts in Alabama.

By Mr. COBURN—To amend the act of Aug. 15, 1856, regulating the Diplomatic and Consular bill.

By Mr. MOREY, of Louisiana—To establish Shreveport, La., as a port of delivery.

By Mr. HAMILTON, of Florida—To create an additional land district in Florida.

By Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana—Giving the Chicago and Ohio Southern Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across the Wabash River and declaring it a post road. After explanation by Mr. NIBLACK the bill was passed.

By Mr. NUCKOLLS, of Wyoming—For the construction of roads in that Territory.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. ASPER, of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a substitute for the Senate bill to reimburse the State of Arkansas for moneys expended in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. ASPER also reported a bill authorizing the sale of a portion of the Fort Leavenworth Military Reservation to the Kansas Agricultural and Mechanical Association in Leavenworth, for fair grounds. Passed.

Mr. STOUGHTON, from the same Committee, reported a bill to enable honorably-discharged soldiers, and widows and orphan children to obtain homesteads on the public lands.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Commerce and recommitted, in reference to a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, and to encourage the building of steam-ships in the United States.

CONSOLIDATION OF INDIAN TRIBES.

The bill to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and to create a Territorial Government for the Indians, came up as the business of the morning hour; and after discussion by Messrs. VOORHEES of Indiana, SHANKS of Indiana, and other members, was recommitted to the Committee on Indian Affairs, to be reconsidered by that Committee and the Committee on Territories, with leave to report after the 2d of February.

THE KIDNAPPED CADETS.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution authorizing a subcommittee in regard to the kidnapping and compulsory resignation of three cadets, to proceed to West Point and take testimony, as being a better and more economical plan than to bring the witnesses to Washington. Adopted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On motion of Mr. COOK, of Illinois, a Conference Committee was ordered on the bill to create a government for the District of Columbia, and Messrs. COOK, BINGHAM and VOORHEES were appointed conferees on the part of the House.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution requiring the Engineer Department to inquire and report as to the necessity of erecting bulkheads or wharves between the piers in the harbor of Marcus Hook, Delaware River, Pennsylvania. Adopted.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 3:20 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, in the chair, on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, the question being on an amendment offered by Mr. WOOD providing that no part of the secret service fund should be used in connection with the annexation of San Domingo.

Mr. WOOD argued in support of his amendment.

Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, in discussing the matter, referred to the action of the Indiana Legislature on the subject, and discussed the particulars of the exclusion of JOHN W. BURSON from the Indiana Senate, defending that action on the part of the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, contrasted the action of the Democratic Senate of Indiana with the action of the Republican House of Representatives, ten minutes since, on the Georgia case. He wished that the Republican Party had a little more of the idea of standing by its own men against disloyal certificates.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, also referred to the continuous exclusion of Mr. BURSON from his right to vote in the Indiana Senate as a thing without precedent in the history of the Government, as revolutionary, and destructive of the very first principles of representative government. That gentleman had been admitted and sworn in, and was prevented from voting by an allegation that he had been guilty of bribery. That action was sustained by arbitrary power in Indiana, and it was by those who sustained it that the resolution against the annexation of San Domingo had been passed.

Mr. VOORHEES defended the action of the Indiana Senate as being in conformity with the constitution of that State, by which bribery is made a cause of ineligibility. Besides, it was a family squabble in the Republican Party, not in the Democratic Party.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, condemned the action of the Senate as an outrage on the principle of representation.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read a communication from RAYMOND H. PERRY, published in the New-York *Sun*, in reference to what he terms the San Domingo Ring, and declaring the annexation of San Domingo, as now manipulated, would be a huge swindle upon the United States Government, enriching a few friends of the Administration, and taxing the Government millions of treasure.

Mr. WOOD's amendment was rejected.

The Committee then proceeded with the consideration of the bill, and subsequently rose and reported it to the House.

The bill was then passed.

The House then, at 4½ P. M., adjourned.

BOSTON.

The Horticultural Hall Lectures—Rev. John Weiss on "The American Opportunity"—Theatrical Gossip—The End of the Museum—A New Theatre to be Built for Mr. Fechter.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 23, 1871.

The third series of Sunday afternoon lectures, under the auspices of the Free Religious Association, was inaugurated on the 8th inst. by Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, whose discourse was on "The Beliefs of the Unbelievers." On Sunday, the 15th inst., MARY GREW, of Philadelphia, well known in the early days of the anti-slavery agitation, (indeed, I think the children of fifteen years ago amused themselves with some rhyme about MARY GREW and SARAH PUGH—two officers of some anti-slavery society,) lectured on "Essen-Christianity," which essay she afterward read in Mrs. SARGENT's parlors, on Chestnut-street; and yesterday the platform at Horticultural Hall was occupied by Mr. or Rev. JOHN WEISS, whose subject was "The American Opportunity."

MR. WEISS' DISCOURSE.

Mr. WEISS began by saying that what we are disposed to call the American opportunity was homogeneous throughout; that its religion and polity came down together, and may be found lying together on the site they have reached wherever we penetrate beneath sectarian and democratic drift. Individualism in this country asserts itself in favor of a society more in accordance with natural principles. Each person says: "I want the minimum of governing and the maximum of welfare; as little as possible that is official in my politics and my religion. Who shall make up my mind about either but myself? As soon as interference passes the bound of co-operation, I find luggage that belongs to other people fastened to my back. In religion, especially, I can carry all I have within, for nature has decided that capacity; but not a rag or a scheme brought over from old theological depots of cast-off garments. If any worshiping is to be done, let my person, in its integrity of mind and body, be anthem, liturgy and offering." This passage gives the key to the discourse. How far, in Mr. WEISS' estimation, we are from such a "simple adjustment of the soul with the sincerity of things," may be learned from the following extract:

Voluntaryism is enjoying its fancies and crotchets; all the sects are sitting apart to examine what the grab-bag has yielded them. But these gifts are very trivial, for theology is a mean provider at its Fair, its object being to raise a good deal of money at a little outlay. So people play awhile with Orthodox, Baptist and Unitarian dolls; make the eyes roll and the legs jerk. The people who represent individualism soon get tired, petulantly tear the dolls apart, smile at the saw-dust and the watch-springs and throw them into the rubbish. * * * After all, despotism has a better time in the meeting-houses than it can have along the streets, where any street-organ that touches a heart's tune, gathers its crowd of Sunday dissidents, who drop the current coin—and perhaps the tear.

After explaining some of the debilitating effects of mediatorial schemes of religion, he proceeds to weigh the value of books and creeds:

Plenty of manly people swear by the stiffest catechisms all life long, who put them into the cupboard if any sudden peril knocks at their door to startle the blood into heroism; and perhaps their dead leaves may be rolled into cartridges for a living flame, as they take the field with men who never saw a catechism or imagined that they held spiritual life in consequence of a man who died once. The heavy and the light believers use the common cartridge to some purpose before the affair is through. The only mediator in such business is the God-given pluck that forgets everything but the defense of the new truth that is in danger close at hand. * * * Boys and girls come to Sunday-schools prepared to repeat chapters of Holy Writ, by which it is expected that manhood and womanhood will be inculcated. Can they ever be by that? No, they must be retorted by the business of the week. A vague sentiment of respect toward the record of past greatness cannot convince a living soul that it is criterion and source of greatness yet to come. That secret lies in Monday, when fidelity is exacted, and the invisible record picks up the homeliest blocks to spell itself legibly all along the week, before the impertinent catechism claims memory again, and puts the living Gospel by! Does anybody deny the existence of the invisible record? Whence, then, came the written one? Truly, it seems as if we thought that earth achieved nothing till it had been written down. Millions of divine incarnations do not succeed in achieving so much as an epitaph. But the family brain-cells frame some fit acknowledgment.

"Do they good in love of goodness purely,
That commit to every vain,
Through the children if it runneth poorly,
For some grandchild 'twill remain."

The following were Mr. WEISS' eloquent closing paragraphs:

If the sacred books do not urge a man to instant flight on pain of being enslaved, they do not serve him. "Fly," cries the beauty at the postern, "I hear the steps at hand. I would not have even thee my captive. In some distant land rescue thyself and find me." He tears himself away from this celebrated reality, and flies from the door that opens into the unknown night, pursued by the garden perfumes that cling and flatter, almost too persuasive, against the thrilling touch of obstacles and the stir of a country dawn, by whose light he finds his way into the arms of his Ideal, and clasps life instead of narrative. He generously acknowledges whatever means for prosecuting this journey he has borrowed from the past, be it but a gourd of water and a crust in his pocket. But no gratitude can make him stay, no refreshment win him to dependence, no lingering, delightful memories unfasten his exploring gear, and soothe him in the old lap beneath the palms. As he shoulders manfully through the dense undergrowth of new conditions, he takes up the old refrain of sacred independence, the only bit of the great song that stays by him: "Ye have heard that it hath been said by them of olden time; but I say unto thee"—I! Who is this I? Not upstart John or James, but every man's person, old as God, and therefore young forever. This I is the sacred individual who makes implied truths explicit, and finds the virtues and politics of the *New Testament* waiting for him on the spot. But whether he becomes a great man, or is formidable only within the concrete of insignificance, God cannot serve him except with the old spirit that served all sacred men. So close is He, that there is nothing new. Shall we have conservatives and antiquarians prate of the reverence due to age? America shall yet learn to pay to great men the purest reverence that the world has seen, by denying their official mediatorship and restoring them to the privileges of the human ideal. Every pedestal will become vacant, and a pavement of equal hearts will vibrate with the steps of poetry, art and conscience.

The great spiritual men of all times and races differ as the water-sheds of earth do in outline and flora. Between the meadow's smile and the austere top, various contrasted meridians lie stretched along the ample slopes and emerge from the many-fashioned chasms. But the sky around and above holds in solution one unchangeable vapor, which they condense and transmit. And people must learn to use the water of their locality for their daily needs, just where they live. The day passes while they run with pails to various springs of hearsay.

Abana and Pharphar are as good as the Jordan to those who are not upon the Jordan's banks, and quite as cleansing. It would be very simple to waste time in venerating tourists and the specimens of sacred waters which they bring home. Even the charm of distance adheres to the brook that skirts your fields, for it prattles loudly as any traveler of the far zone where the sun's ray drew it into the wind's circuit to have it deposited upon Wachusett or Meeting-house Hill.

Col. T. W. HIGGINSON lectures next Sunday on "The Religion of the Heart," and Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON will close the course in March with a new lecture.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP—THE MUSEUM.

It has been whispered about, in what may be called quasi-theatrical circles, for some time, that the present season of the Boston Museum—that old-established and most characteristic institution, would be the last; or that at the most another year would see the building which now contains the venerable curiosities, the appalling wax-works, and the cosy stage transformed into dry-goods stores and offices for lawyers and insurance agents. The largest owner of the building, Mr. MOSES KIMBALL, has long thought that it could be made far more profitable if devoted to the uses and appurtenances of trade, than if allowed to continue as a place of amusement, and it is thought more than likely that his plans will be put in execution before the present year closes. In that case we shall of course lose one of our oldest and best conducted theatres, and speculation is naturally rife among the few by whom the probable change has been discussed, as to what will become of the manager and the company. There were rumors, a few weeks since, to the effect that Mr. FIELD was going to the Globe, and the date of his departure, the amount of his salary, and the conditions of his engagement with Mr. CHENEY, were all minutely stated. It was also said that Mr. WILLIAM WARREN and Miss ANNIE CLARKE would follow him, and that this strong addition to the Globe Company would combine to present such an attraction to the theatre-going public as was never before seen in this country. But that story was exploded by the engagement of Mr. W. R. FLOYD at the Globe, and the latest disposition of the people who are to be crowded off the stage by Mr. KIMBALL's improvement puts them into Mr. FECHTER's new theatre.

MR. FECHTER IN HIS OWN THEATRE.

The new programme is nothing less than this: The enthusiastic admiration of Mr. EBEN D. JORDAN, the wealthy and well-known merchant, for Mr. FECHTER, is well known by every resident of this city. He suggested and carried through the testimonial, and he it is, in conjunction with several others, (and I suspect that Mr. DEXTER FOLLETT is among the number,) who will build a theatre for the great exponent of melodrama and the lady who so magnificently seconds and supports him—Miss LECLERCQ. Mr. R. M. FIELD is to be associated with Mr. FECHTER in the management, Mr. WARREN is to be the comedian of the establishment, and Miss CLARKE will alternate and co-operate with the gifted woman just named in the business of the leading lady. I have heard nothing concerning the location of the new theatre, nor anything as to the probable time of its completion, but if it is to be opened for the next season, the site must be selected, and building operations begun immediately. The ground for Selwyn's Theatre was broken about the middle of February, 1867, and it was opened on the 15th or 2[illegible], I forget which, of October following. Extraordinary exertions were required to do this, and one postponement was unavoidably made. It is, perhaps, worth while to add that some people think it will be impossible to carry out the programme mentioned above; that Mr. WARREN would prefer to play in a comedy theatre, as the Globe now assumes to be; that Mr. CHENEY will endeavor to secure him; that Miss CLARKE, in accepting a position in a company with Miss LECLERCQ, would find the same trouble that Mrs. CHANFRAU lately experienced; and that, should the proposed theatre be erected, it will depend for its attraction wholly upon the presence of Mr. FECHTER and Miss LECLERCQ. OAKHAM.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

Preliminary Trial of Judge Linton Stephens in Georgia for Alleged Violation of the Enforcement Acts of the Last Congress.

The case of The United States against Hon. LINTON STEPHENS commenced on Friday morning last, in Macon, Ga., before Commissioner SWAYZE. The warrant upon which the arrest was made is predicated upon the affidavit of two colored persons by the names of MOSS and MOSELY, who were appointed managers of the late election at Sparta, Hancock County. It alleges that Judge STEPHENS has violated the Enforcement act of Congress, in that he hindered persons from voting at said election in the County of Hancock, and that he prevented and intimidated the managers of the same. The Macon *Telegraph & Messenger*, a Democratic paper, gives the following report:

"The affidavit was clearly demurrable on two grounds, but at the opening of the case Judge STEPHENS remarked to the Court that he did not desire or intend to avail himself of any technical objections; that it was his purpose to invite a full inquiry into everything he had said or done upon the occasion in question; but it was due to him, however, that the warrant should be so amended as to disclose the names of the persons who were hindered from voting, and the means which were employed by him. The amendment was allowed.

MOSS, the first witness for the prosecution, testified that on the first day Judge STEPHENS demanded of the managers that it was their duty to see to it that no person should be permitted to vote who did not possess the qualifications prescribed by the Constitution of the State; that the payment of poll-tax was one of the qualifications, and that no man ought to be allowed to vote who had not paid the tax. The managers refused to administer the oath, or to hinder a voter in any manner, although it should appear he had not paid the tax. Evidence was offered at the poll that a person about to deposit his ballot had not paid his tax, and so admitted. Warrants accordingly were sued out by Judge STEPHENS, as he had affirmed to the managers he would do, charging them, to wit: MOSS, MOSELY and Judge JOSEPH GONDER, (an uncle by marriage to Judge STEPHENS,) with being principals in the second degree, present, aiding and abetting an act of illegal and felonious voting, under which they were arrested, committed to jail, and afterward bailed out by Democrats giving bonds for the negroes.

The testimony of MOSELY was substantially the same, as to the leading facts connected with the arrest of the managers and the incidents of their trial for commitment. The third witness was one W. H. HARRISON, a member of the last Legislature, and candidate for re-election, from Hancock County. He testified that he did not hear Judge STEPHENS say anything to the managers, nor did he see him until he was addressing the Court at the committing trial. He knew that many colored persons were hindered from voting by reason of the arrest of the managers, and that much excitement prevailed at the time. On the cross-examination he was required to give the names of some of the persons who were prevented from voting, as he had testified. He mentioned but four persons, and upon "sifting" him it turned out that his information was not only entirely hearsay, but that he knew that two of these four men were not at the polls until after the arrest of the managers, if at all. He further testified that he had heard Judge STEPHENS say he was opposed to the Reconstruction acts, and denied the right of some persons to vote on account of race, color and previous condition. Judge STEPHENS asked him to state when he ever heard him make such a speech and what he did hear him say. After much evasion, equivocation and prevarication, the witness failed to indicate either the time, place or language. Judge STEPHENS, with marked calmness, but impressive earnestness, insisted upon an answer to his question, stating to the witness that he had done him great injustice, in reference to his opinion as to the negro's right to vote, and he desired him to make good his statement or retract it. HARRISON hummed and hawed, stammered and stuttered, but no answer came. He admitted with a cold, unblushing cheek, that he could not tell when, where, or in what manner Judge STEPHENS had announced such a sentiment.

It is hard to tell whether the impudence, ignorance, or mendacity of this negro predominates. He is wanting either in sufficient intelligence to apprehend the truth, or he has such an innate contempt of it, as not so much as to blush to disown it. We rather think the latter is the trouble.

After the examination of this witness, the Court adjourned to meet in the Council Chamber at 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

Judge STEPHENS is assisted in his defense by Col. E. H. POTTLE, of Warrenton, and several members of the Macon Bar, all of whom, we learn, tendered their services to the distinguished prisoner."

The Supply of Ice.

Alluding to the storing of ice thus far this season, the Albany *Argus* of Tuesday morning says: "It is known that over a quarter million tons have been harvested, and from the range of the thermometer at the present writing, it is safe to assume that some weeks of good ice-making weather are to be felt before Spring showers remove the supply now awaiting harvesting, along the rivers and streams. It is said that the Ice Consumers' Company have about 7,000 tons of the best quality, eight inches thick, housed. Their storage capacity is 70,000 tons, the largest in the world. They have employed about 100 men. But four of their eight elevators have been used. The Washington Company have harvested the following: At Esopus, 10,000 tons; at Rondout Creek, 15,000; Kingston Point, 5,000; Washington Point, 15,000; Rogers' Island, 14,000; Coeymans, 12,000; High Hook, 7,000; total, 80,000, averaging ten inches in thickness. While the cutting season is active they employ 2,500 men in addition to their regular force. The Knickerbocker Company have in their houses as follows: Rockland Lake, 30,000 tons of beautiful crystal blocks, averaging ten inches in thickness. At Marlborough, New-Paltz, Clearwater, Staatsburg and Rhinebeck the houses are empty. Very little is in at Esopus and Flatbush. At Turkey Point there are 800 tons; at Evesport, 10,000; Catskill, 10,000; Athens, 25,000; Coxsackie, 15,000; New-Baltimore, 10,000. Total, 100,800 tons. Last week they employed over 4,000 men. In the height of the season they employ 6,000, beside their regular force."

BASE-BALL.

The New Nines for 1871.

Last week several of the prominent professional clubs of the country completed the organization of their new nines for the campaign of 1871, and in a month or so they will begin practicing. Those clubs which are fully organized are now giving their players a preliminary training in the gymnasium. The following is the list of nines who have been regularly engaged for the season up to Jan. 21, with the names of the clubs they played with in 1870:

CHICAGO CLUB.

Players.	Position.	Where from.
1. King	Catcher	Haymakers.
2. Zettlein	Pitcher	Atlantic.
3. McAtee	First base	Haymakers.
4. Wood	Second base	Eckford.
5. Pinkham	Third base	Eckford.
6. Duffy	Short stop	Eckford.
7. Treacy	Left field	Eckford.
8. Simmons	Centre field	Forest City, Rockford.
9. Atwater	Right field	Cincinnati.

OLYMPIC, WASHINGTON.

1. Allison	Catcher	Red Stockings.
2. Brainard	Pitcher	Red Stockings.
3. E. Mills	First base	Mutual.
4. Sweasy	Second base	Red Stockings.
5. Waterman	Third base	Red Stockings.
6. Force	Short stop	Olympic, Washington.
7. Leonard	Left field	Red Stockings.
8. Berthrong	Centre field	National, Washington.
9. Glenn	Right field	Olympic, Washington.

ATHLETIC, PHILADELPHIA.

1. Malone	Catcher	Athletic, Philadelphia.
2. McBride	Pitcher	Athletic, Philadelphia.
3. Fisler	First base	Athletic, Philadelphia.
4. Reach	Second base	Athletic, Philadelphia.
5. Meyerle	Third base	Chicago.
6. Radcliffe	Short stop	Athletic, Philadelphia.
7. Cuthbert	Left field	Chicago.
8. Sensy	Centre field	Athletic, Philadelphia.
9. Heubell	Right field	Forest City, Cleveland.

The above are the only clubs that had completed their nines up to the close of last week. Below is the list of incomplete nines:

MUTUAL, NEW-YORK.

1. C. Mills	Catcher	Mutual.
2. Wolters	Pitcher	Mutual.
3. Start	First base	Atlantic.
4. Unfilled	Second base.	
5. Unfilled	Third base.	
6. Ferguson	Short stop	Atlantic.
7. Hatfield	Left field	Mutual.
8. Eggler	Centre field	Mutual.
9. Patterson	Right field	Mutual.

ATLANTIC, BROOKLYN.

1. Price	Catcher	Athletic, Brooklyn.
2. Vacant	Pitcher.	
3. Chapman	First base	Atlantic.
4. Vacant	Second base.	
5. Nelson	Third base	Mutual.
6. Pearce	Short stop	Atlantic.
7. Vacant	Left field.	
8. Hall	Centre field	Atlantic.
9. Vacant	Right field.	

HAYMAKERS.

1. McGeary	Catcher	Haymakers.
2. McMullen	Pitcher	Haymakers.
3. Vacant	First base.	
4. Vacant	Second base.	
5. Bellan	Third base	Haymakers.
6. Craver	Short stop	Haymakers.
7. York	Left field	Haymakers.
8. King	Centre field	Haymakers.
9. Flynn	Right field	Haymakers.

BOSTON.

1. McVey	Catcher	Red Stockings.
2. Spaulding	Pitcher	Forest City, Rockford.
3. Gould	First base	Red Stockings.
4. Barnes	Second base	Forest City, Rockford.
5. Schafer	Third base	Athletic, Philadelphia.
6. G. Wright	Short stop	Red Stockings.
7. Cone	Left field	Forest City, Rockford.
8. H. Wright	Centre field	Red Stockings.
9. Birdsall	Right field	Union, Morrisania.

Some changes are likely to be made in the last four Clubs named.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

The Dead Body of a Man Found in an Alleyway—A Case of Intemperance.

At an early hour, yesterday morning, the body of a man was found in the snow, in the alleyway of No. 311 Tenth-avenue, and as there was a severe cut on the head, suspicions of foul play were entertained. Mr. PATRICK GANNON, a baker, residing at No. 307 Tenth-avenue, was the first person to discover the man, who was scarcely alive, and he died a few moments after.

The Twentieth Ward Police made an investigation, and ascertained that the dead man was JAMES WELLINGTON, of No. 513 West Twenty-fifth street. He and a friend named PETER DIXON went to a wake in Thirtieth-street, near Ninth avenue, on Monday night, where they became intoxicated by repeated potations of whisky, and subsequently made the round of the neighboring saloons. They finally entered a liquor saloon at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Twenty-eighth street, when the barkeeper charitably refused to give them any more liquor. After emerging into the street both men fell heavily on the pavement, and soon after separated. It is supposed that the deceased sustained the wound by his fall.

Later in the day, Capt. CAFFREY ascertained that DIXON, the companion of WELLINGTON, had returned to his home, No. 366 West Thirty-third street, at the unseasonable hour of 4 A. M. The fact also transpired that DIXON's shirt-front was all bloody and torn, and that he had WELLINGTON's hat on his head instead of his own, which was found in a hall-way near the alley where WELLINGTON was discovered in a dying condition. These several discoveries determined the Police in arresting DIXON, who was accordingly taken into custody by Sergt. LOWRY, Roundsman SUTTIE and Officer McCONNELL. DIXON's clothing was much discolored by blood-stains, and he failed to make any explanation of his conduct or whereabouts during the night.

WELLINGTON's cap was bloody also, though the fact is only noticeable, because it proves that DIXON must have been with the deceased when he sustained the fatal wound, a circumstance overlooked during the afternoon.

The Police also state that they have other evidence of an important character which will prove DIXON to be guilty of murder, but they decline to give it until the inquest is held.

WELLINGTON was twenty-six years of age, married, and was in the employ of WESTS, BRADLEY & CAREY, at their hoop-skirt factory in West Twenty-ninth-street. Deputy Coroner MARSH visited the Station-house yesterday afternoon, and after making a post-mortem examination gave the relatives permission to remove the body. An inquest will be held today by Coroner KEENAN.

The Mena Drowning Case—Investigation by Coroner Keenan—A Verdict of Accidental Death.

A inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of BELLA MENA, the abandoned woman who was drowned on Saturday night, at Pier No. 37 East River, under suspicious circumstances.

The most important portion of the testimony was that offered by DELOS SMITH, the canal boatman, who testified that he picked up a woman in Catharine-street on Saturday evening, and took her on board his boat, where WARD and WOOLLEY were. He repeated the story as published in yesterday's TIMES, describing his interview with the deceased and the manner in which she fell into the river, adding, however, that there was no gang-plank, and that BELLA probably fell into the water while stepping across the opening. The men did all they could to save her, but she became benumbed with cold and sank. The reason SMITH did not notify the Police was because he was ignorant what to do.

ISAAC WARD and WILLIAM WOOD, the other men, both corroborated the evidence of SMITH, and there the testimony ended.

The jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning, and exonerated the three prisoners from all blame in the matter.

SMITH, WARD and WOOLLEY were accordingly released by the Coroner.

Easy Escape of a Female Convict from the Kings County Penitentiary.

The Kings County Penitentiary was the scene, at an early hour yesterday morning, of an adventure that forcibly recalls many of the escapades of the Jack Sheppards and Blueskins of fiction. The principal actor was a female prisoner named ELLEN KILLIAN, who was about three months ago sentenced to imprisonment for two years and a half for grand larceny. Her conduct in the Penitentiary, however, was of so exemplary a character that before she had been there six weeks, liberties unaccorded to the other convicts were granted her, and within the last two weeks she had been permitted to leave her cell and sleep in a room in the front part of the building, near to the keeper, whose child she attended to in the day time. In this room she, by some means unknown, managed to collect and secrete a dozen blankets, by means of which she made her escape. The blankets she tied together, so that they formed a rope long enough to reach from her window to the ground, then making fast one end inside the room, she, when all was quiet in the prison, swung herself to the ground. She succeeded in getting safely away, and it was not until the keeper awoke in the morning that her absence was discovered. The detectives have started in pursuit of her, but thus far their efforts have been without success.

CAN A DUCK SWIM?

Can Miss Nilsson Sing?—An Interesting Case Before the Supreme Court—Action by Max Strakosch to Recover $10,000 for an Alleged Libel in the Rochester Daily Union.

MAX STRAKOSCH, the well-known manager of operatic and musical entertainments, has commenced an action against JOSEPH CURTIS and others, the editors and proprietors of the Rochester *Daily Union & Advertiser*, to recover $10,000 damages in an action of libel. This City is named as the place of trial. The case came before Judge SUTHERLAND, in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, on two motions—one made by the defendants to have the place of trial changed from this City to Monroe County, and the other on behalf of the plaintiff to have certain parts of the defendants' answers stricken out as irrelevant. The complaint sets forth, among other things, that the plaintiff, as operatic and musical manager, entered into arrangements with Miss CHRISTINE NILSSON and other musical artists of celebrity, to give a series of concerts in various cities of this country; that he advertised one of such concerts to take place in Rochester on the evening of the 13th of December, 1870; that on the 8th of December, 1870, the defendants caused to be published in their paper, the Rochester *Daily Union & Advertiser*, an article headed "The Nilsson Swindle." The published article, the plaintiff avers, is a "false, scandalous and malicious libel." The parts particularly complained of are as follows:

"When will the people of Rochester and other towns cease to encourage the swindlers who are constantly drawing upon their pockets under the pretense of presenting first-class musical artists? That is a question that it is time to consider, and that seriously." Also the following: "Every citizen has a right—a legal right—to pay as much as he chooses for a concert ticket or anything else. He has the same right to protest against swindling and extortion. We beg to be classed among those who protest. It is only after mature reflection, arriving at the conclusion that it is a duty that we owe to the public, that we make this protest." The only other publication complained of appeared on Dec. 10, as follows: "Nilssons—His Mighty Highness, the great impressario, MAX STRAKOSCH, sends a communication from Syracuse to the Rochester *Democrat*, in which he charges the *Union* with saying wrong things. * * * If STRAKOSCH understands the meaning of the English language as well as he understands how to humbug the public by importing inferior singers, and palming them upon the American people as first-class, he would not have made an ass of himself by talking about an attack on a lady. No attack was made on the lady, and STRAKOSCH is quite right in assuming the responsibility."

The defendants, in their answer, say that the extracts set out in the complaint of the articles published do not contain sufficient of them to show their true meaning. The articles entire are then given. In them it is conceded that Miss NILSSON is an excellent vocalist, but that what was caused to be published of her by STRAKOSCH as a great singer, was not supported by the testimony of distinguished musical critics. The $5 charged for tickets to the concerts is characterized as extortionate. Young men of small salaries would strive to go so as to sit in the same room with fashionable people, and would tap their employer's till, and appear with a young lady in white gloves. "The cost will be $8 for a pair of tickets, $4 for two pairs of white kids, $4 for a carriage—total, $16." * * * "One of these Nilsson concerts will make a score or more of thieves among those who had not before yielded to temptation." The defendants, in their answer, say that the price to concerts heretofore given, substantially the same as the Nilsson concerts, embracing musical talent equally high, has never been higher than one or two dollars, and at such price such concerts have been largely remunerative; that STRAKOSCH, before the giving of the Nilsson concerts, caused criticisms of a highly laudatory and extravagant character to be published, in order to induce people to believe that Miss NILSSON was superior to any singer in the country; that he was taking unfair means to palm her off as a first-class singer, taking rank with JENNY LIND; that STRAKOSCH did not make known the price of admission until a few days before it took place, which price was double that charged for concerts of equal grade previously, and was extortionate and exorbitant; that STRAKOSCH induced Miss NILSSON to come here under contract, so as to monopolize her services, and prevent her from singing in public except under his control, and having done so, extortionately increased the price of admission to the concerts to double what it had been as established by custom and usage; and that it was with reference to this that the words "The Nilsson Swindle" were used. The defendants say that, as editors of the *Union*, a paper having a large circulation, they, in common with other conductors of a free Press, are conservators of the public interests, and that it is their right and duty freely to express their opinions on all matters of public concern; that the articles were published in the exercise of that right, and intended as a plain and just expression of their opinion. The articles they aver to be true and to have been published with good motives, for justifiable ends, and for the public good; and while the criticisms were justly severe, they were also severely just.

Those portions of the answer which the plaintiff sought to have stricken out comprise the whole of it except that in which the entire articles are set forth, and the allegation that Miss NILSSON is not a first-class singer.

On the motion to change the place of trial, Judge VAN VORST, counsel for the defendants, stated that one of his grounds for the motion was the convenience of witnesses, of which they had sworn to twenty-six, which would be necessary and material on the trial. The most of them resided in Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse and Albany. The action ought never to have been commenced here. The defendants all reside in Rochester, and it was there that all the acts complained of took place. The plaintiff cannot be said to be a resident of this City. He is constantly traveling all over the country, giving concerts and other entertainments. It is understood that at present he is West, giving concerts in company with Miss NILSSON. Another reason which ought to have some weight in the mind of the Court, was the fact that if the cause remain here, it cannot be tried for a long time, in consequence of the heavy Circuit calendar. There is a term of the Circuit at Rochester next month, and in all probability it can then be tried. This fact alone ought to be sufficient reason to induce the plaintiff to consent to a change to Monroe County if he is, in good faith, prosecuting these defendants, and desires to speedily bring the action to trial.

Judge SUTHERLAND—How many witnesses, Mr. SCUDDER, (counsel for plaintiff,) does your client swear to as necessary and material?

Mr. SCUDDER—Thirty-eight, if your Honor please.

Judge SUTHERLAND—Well, I rather think you have outsworn them.

Mr. SCUDDER—But aside from the fact that we have the larger number of witnesses, they nearly all reside in New-York City. Some of them are among the first members of the Bar here, such as Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON, who has often heard Miss NILSSON sing, and she has dined at his house. We have also Mr. CLARENCE A. SEWARD, Prof. DOREMUS, and—

Judge SUTHERLAND, (interrupting)—I think I know who you mean. It looks as though you have outsworn the defendants, but I will take the papers.

Decision as to both motions reserved.

Disastrous Fires—Losses and Insurances.

The disaster at No. 255 Pearl-street proved to be more serious than was supposed when the case was reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The loss of HENDRICKS & LINDHEIMER, dealers in metals, who occupied the basement, first and third floors, is estimated at $18,000, on which they have the following insurance: Knickerbocker, $10,000; Astor, $10,000; National, $10,000; American, $10,000; New-York, $5,000, making a total of $45,000. The stock of BREWSTER & MILLS, dealers in bristles, on the second floor, was damaged $8,000, and insured in the Beekman, $6,000; Brooklyn, $4,000, and Park, $4,000. C. L. NICHOLS, dealer in tobacco, on the fourth floor, lost $6,000, and was insured. The building, owned by WM. STUART, will require $3,000 for repairs, and is insured for $6,000.

The fire in the building Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Platt-street, and Nos. 104 and 106 John-street, which was reported by the Second Precinct Police, as causing slight damage, proved to be a serious disaster, destroying property worth $12,000. The premises were in charge of AUGUSTUS SIMONDS, and used for the storage of furniture belonging to different parties. It was insured for $10,000 in the Imperial, $6,000 in the North American, and $6,000 in the Clinton. The building, which belongs to JAMES STOKES, will require $5,000 for repairs, and is insured as follows: North American, $20,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $25,000; North America, of Philadelphia, $10,000; Mercantile, $10,000; Mechanics' and Traders', $10,000; Washington, $10,000; and Niagara, $15,000; making a total of $100,000.

The fire at No. 54 Howard-street, Monday evening, damaged the clothing stock of BOCKS & SCHMOLKE, in the basement, to the amount of $20,000, but it was insured, in the International, $15,000; Adriatic, $10,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $10,000; Hoffman, $5,000, and Columbia, $5,000.

There was a fire yesterday in the dwelling of CHARLES S. MOUNT, No. 351 West Twenty-third street, causing a damage of $250, which is fully covered by insurance.

At 1½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the grocery store of MAX BIER, No. 1,624 Second-avenue, doing a damage of $500 to stock, insured for $1,500. The building, which is owned by RICHARD TOTTEN, will require $250 for repairs, but is fully insured. The origin of the fire was so suspicious that BIER was arrested on suspicion of arson, and Fire-Marshal McSPEDON is investigating the case.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The following is the day calendar for the Court of Appeals for Jan. 25: Nos. 24, 29, 32, 36, 26, 27.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
220—Price vs. Price.
213—Bowers vs. Greene.
214—Rickard vs. Fitzgerald.
215—Mass vs. Volkening.
216—Hamilton vs. Clinton.
217—Purcell vs. Sinclair.
218—Smith vs. Bodine.
219—The People ex rel. Cochran vs. Kearney.
222—Pistor vs. Brandreth.
224—Williams vs. New-Haven Steam-boat Company.
225—Bolen vs. Crosby.
226—Van Slyke vs. Hyatt.
228—Merriam vs. Kellogg.
229—Roberts vs. Bardell.
230—First Nat. Bank of Marshall vs. Gould Machine Co.
231—Voso vs. The Florida Railroad Co.
232—Hoyt, Executor, vs. Valentine.
233—Walton vs. The County of St. Louis.
234—Frandyrus Pool.
235—Lippman vs. McManus.
236—Sage vs. Volkening.
237—Paxon vs. Gould.
238—Richards vs. Ferry.
239—Lawton vs. Martin.
240—Lawton vs. Wheeler.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
29—Security Insurance Co. vs. Schultz.
3—Planer vs. Stern.
66 (R. C.)—Wilson vs. McLean.
267 (R. C.)—Gostberg vs. North American Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]
8½—Van Ness vs. Rice.
145—Stuyvesant Bank vs. National Mechanics' Banking Ass.
81—Nolan vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
2768 (old)—Bleecker vs. Putnam.
226 (R. C.)—Coulter vs. Board of Education.
21—Stedman vs. Western Trans. Co.
[illegible]—Engler vs. Camden & Amboy R. R. Co.
66—Shadd vs. Montgomery.
[illegible]—Falkland vs. St. Nicholas Bank.
[illegible]—Whitcomb vs. Barry.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Oddie vs. Gessyen.
26—Bliss vs. Levy, impleaded, &c.
1788 (old)—McKnight vs. Devlin.
36—French vs. Dinsmore, President, &c.
30½—Tallman vs. Caddipp.
172—Rogers vs. Moon.
230 (R. C.)—Bernhard vs. Seligman.
[illegible]—Brodie, &c., vs. Andrews.
276½—Ryder vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.
338 (R. C.)—Hussen vs. Pickett.
1710 (old)—Russell vs. Minor.
34—Barstow vs. Hanson.
1605—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
42—Covert vs. Chapman.
118—Mass vs. Sharkey.
122—Noyes vs. Carr.
128½—Ballentine vs. Hennessy.
130—Richmond vs. Vassar.
134—Christy vs. Hillyer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
51—Barcell vs. Barcell.
121—Bowne vs. Leveridge.
122—Nicot vs. Krumpf.
138—Graham vs. France.
139—Bowne vs. Leveridge.
162—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Strommel vs. Scheider.
167—Lee vs. Clark.
168—Bowne vs. Leveridge.
169—Same vs. Same.
180—Morgan vs. Skidmore.
202—Devit vs. Hopkins.
204—Lawton vs. Kell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Case on.

Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Fenke vs. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.
76—Board of Water Commissioners of Detroit vs. Burr.
[illegible]—Morganthau vs. Hensley.
[illegible]—Campbell vs. Paterno.
[illegible]—Simonson vs. Walker.
[illegible]—Harrison vs. Tinker.
1172—Dempsey vs. Hall.
[illegible]—Beckwith vs. Bates.
[illegible]—Norris vs. Kohler.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Smith vs. Exchange Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Henderson vs. Mahony.
[illegible]—Buckman vs. Mangenroth.
[illegible]—Strong vs. Third-av. R. R.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
67—Isham vs. Robinson.
[illegible]—McCauley vs. Gove.
[illegible]—McConnor vs. Third-avenue Railroad.
79—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Manhattan Fire Ins. Co.
[illegible]—Weidehase vs. Eckert.
[illegible]—Ripley vs. Hazelton.
[illegible]—Barry vs. Conghlin.
[illegible]—Hill vs. North.
[illegible]—Morrison vs. Taylor.
[illegible]—Friburg vs. Ohl.

Regular Order of Calendar Causes.

Nos.
[illegible]—Bastendorf vs. Walker.
[illegible]—Lowe vs. O'Brien.
[illegible]—Post vs. Hom. Life Ins. Co. of Hartford.
[illegible]—Strauber vs. Seward.
[illegible]—Corey vs. Bixby.

MARINE COURT.

No Trial Term of the Marine Court. The calendar of the General Term for the hearing of appeal cases continued.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The following decisions were rendered in the Court of Appeals on Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1871:

Judgments affirmed with costs—Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. Allen; [illegible] vs. Schenck; Union National Bank of Troy vs. Sixth National Bank of New-York; Hopcock vs. Moore; Eckert vs. Long Island Railroad Company.

Judgment affirmed—People vs. Cole.

Judgment affirmed without costs—Burrill vs. Boardman.

Order affirmed with costs—Sherwood vs. Pratt; Burr vs. Bryan.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event—Torpenning vs. The Corn Exchange Insurance Company; Overing vs. Foote; Overing vs. Foote; First National Bank of Cortland vs. Green; Woodworth vs. Bennett; Smith vs. Felton; Oberlander vs. Rosswog; Rector and Church of the Redeemer vs. Crawford.

Special Judgments and Orders—Baker vs. Union Mutual Insurance Company of Maine; Cummings vs. Brown; Manice vs. Manice, (four cases;) Stilwell vs. Markham; Chollin vs. Bull; Adams vs. Perry; Coster vs. Mayor, &c., of Albany; People ex rel. Hubbard vs. Eldridge; In the matter of Duff; Bolles vs. Duff; Burke vs. Truesdell; Ludwick vs. Ford; Northup vs. Railway P. and A. Company; People ex rel. Cooper vs. Field; Wood vs. Phillips; Adams vs. Blancan; Chamberlain vs. Chamberlain.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 24.

By Judge Sutherland.

In the matter of Wm. Henry King; finding of the jury as per injunction, confirmed, and committee appointed.

Fuller vs. McGuire; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of the "Congregation Chesed Ahawat" to sell real estate; Commissioners authorized to sell.

By Judge Brady.

Johnson vs. Van Nostrand; proposed case settled.

In the matter of the petition of Wilkes to vacate assessment; memoranda for counsel.

Watson vs. Babcock; motion denied with leave to renew.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 24.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Klein vs. Klein; The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company vs. Meshirel; Lyon vs. Perkins; Harris vs. O'Brien; Raddle vs. Lazarus; orders granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Goddard vs. Steinberg; see memorandum with clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 24.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Hill et al. vs. Simpson; re-taxation of costs ordered.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, Mr. Justice BRADLEY delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court in the matter of *The Two States of Texas vs. Geo. W. Paschal.* The principles involved are of great importance to the Bar, and the conclusion reached gave universal satisfaction to the counselors present. Mr. Justice BRADLEY gave a succinct history of the whole cases. When the rebellion commenced Texas was in possession of $700,000 of bonds, called the Texas indemnity bonds. These were unindorsed by any Governor of Texas. But the Military Board of that State took possession of the bonds and placed them in the hands of different agents, who negotiated half a million of them in Europe and New-York, and other places. Provisional Gov. Hamilton, in 1865, employed Judge Paschal to prosecute the rights of the State to these bonds, and he commenced a suit in Texas against White and Chiles, but not being able to get service, Paschal left his home in Texas, where his practice was then lucrative, and removed his operations to Washington. By elaborate argument before the Treasury Department he arrested the payments until suits could be commenced in this and other Courts. These suits had been prosecuted by the respondent with great ability. Upon one of the suits he had received $47,325, but he had disbursed for the State, for costs, and to other counsel employed by Gov. Throckmorton $13,355 98, leaving a balance in his hands of $33,969 02. The first rule was for Paschal to show cause why he should not pay the whole $47,325 into Court. Against this rule Paschal showed for cause his several years of services in prosecuting the rights of the State for the $600,000, his success in establishing the precedents, and the fact that at the time Gov. Davis interfered, he was bringing to a close a successful negotiation for the settlement with Peabody & Co. and Droege & Co., by which the State would have received over $600,000. This suit he was prosecuting upon a fee of twenty-five per cent. In the case against White and Chiles, Gov. Pease had written: "I shall feel authorized to let you retain your compensation out of the amount collected."

Paschal also showed that the State is indebted to him in the sum of $17,877 for reports delivered to Texas, which he had reported and published, as the reporter of the Supreme Court, and for which Gov. Davis had refused to pay, so that there only remained in Paschal's hands, applicable to his charges for fees, a balance of $14,393 03, and against this Paschal also claimed $1,000 for prosecuting two suits in the District and Supreme Courts of Texas, as well as his fees and commissions for prosecuting the claim of Texas for over half a million dollars. The Court holds:

First—That Gov. Pease had the right to make such a contract as his letters and power of attorney implied.

Second—That no rule would lie against Paschal if he acted in good faith.

Third—That he had a right to retain the money and effects in his hands until his fees were settled.

Fourth—That the attorney has a lien upon the money and securities in his hands until his fees be paid.

Fifth—That if the State be dissatisfied with the amount of its attorney's charges, it must resort to a suit for money had and received; in which suit the defendant's offsets will be considered. This rule was, therefore, discharged.

Upon the rule to substitute Thomas J. Durant as solicitor in the case against George Peabody & Co. and others, the Court said that Gov. Davis had the right to change the counsel of the State, the State taking the responsibility of being answerable to Judge Paschal's past charges for fees—either the whole, $76,361 25, or such amount as should hereafter be settled in another proceeding. For that purpose Judge Paschal would have the right to retain any balance in his hands.

Judge Paschal was warmly congratulated by the Bar for having had the courage to vindicate his own rights—thus establishing a great precedent for the profession.

Thomas J. Durant for Texas, A. G. Riddle for Paschal.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 24.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF A COAL YARD.

Catherine Baun vs. John Kelly.—Judgment was obtained against Adam Baun, the husband of the plaintiff, and under authority of an execution issued thereon, the defendant levied on property consisting of a coal-yard in Delancey-street, claimed as the property of Baun & Etzel, of which plaintiff alleges she was a partner. Defendant claimed the property levied on as belonging to Adam Baun, the judgment debtor, and F. R. Etzel. It appeared in testimony that formal articles of co-partnership had been entered into between the plaintiff and F. R. Etzel, and it was claimed that Adam Baun, the judgment debtor had no relation to the business except as agent. Over the door, however, was a sign bearing the names A. Baun and F. R. Etzel, and this was claimed as proof that the real partner in the business was Adam Baun, and not the plaintiff, his wife. The jury found in favor of the claimant for the whole amount claimed—$1,000, with interest.

Peter Cooke and Christopher Fine for plaintiff; Mr. Buckley and Mr. Bookstaver, representing Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 24.

Before Judge Larremore and a Jury.

A NAPHTHA OPERATION—TENDER OF DELIVERY.

Hamilton W. Shipman et al. vs. Fielsticker et al.—The plaintiffs bring this action to recover $1,741 92, the alleged price of 150 barrels of naphtha contracted for and delivered in October, 1868. Defendants claim a non-delivery within the time agreed upon, and set up a counter claim of $2,451 92, occasioned by a rise in the price of naphtha from fourteen cents to twenty-five before delivery or tender, and also for indemnity incurred by a delay of the vessel which had been chartered by defendants to convey the naphtha to a foreign port.

The jury found in favor of plaintiffs for $1,969 74.

Mr. Britton for plaintiffs; Mr. Wheeler for defendants.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Gilbert.

IMPORTANT TO WAREHOUSE MEN—THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF PRODUCE MERCHANTS AT ISSUE.

Jesse Hoyt et al. vs. Gorham T. Baker et al.—The plaintiffs are produce and commission merchants doing business in the City of New-York. There are three sets of defendants, Baker & Montague, warehouse men, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn; Akin & Pierce, formerly produce and commission merchants in the City of New-York, and Cammann & Morrison, another firm in the same business. The plaintiffs sue to recover the possession of 7,500 bushels of corn, worth $6,914 75, and $2,000 damages for the detention of the same, under the following alleged facts: On the 31st of October, 1868, the defendant, Akin, called at the store of the plaintiffs and entered into negotiations with them for the purchase of a cargo of corn, and finally agreed verbally to purchase of them for cash on delivery the above-mentioned corn, which was then on board the canal-boat *Toronto*, in the East River, if it should run as well as the sample exhibited to him in the sample-box of the plaintiffs, and to pay $1 14 per bushel if he could procure the boat to be discharged that day; if he could not, he was to pay the demurrage. It was further agreed that the cargo should be delivered at the warehouse of Baker & Montague, and after being elevated into the warehouse according to the usual course of business, the corn was to be compared with the sample, and the quantity ascertained by weighing by the weighmaster of the warehouse. After this was done the weighmaster's return of the number of bushels and the warehouseman's receipt for the corn was to be sent to the plaintiffs, which were then to be indorsed to Akin and Pierce on payment of the plaintiffs' bill to be rendered for the corn, or on satisfactory assurance of payment to the plaintiffs, and thus the corn was to be delivered to the defendants Akin & Pierce. In pursuance of this arrangement an order was given by the plaintiffs the same afternoon to the agent of the boat *Toronto* to deliver her cargo to Baker & Montague; the corn was taken there, weighed by the weighmaster and found to be 7,587 bushels. As soon as the corn was safely in the warehouse, and before Jesse Hoyt & Co. received any notice of the acceptance of the corn by Akin & Pierce or obtained the weighmaster's return or warehouseman's receipt, Akin & Pierce substituted their corn for that of Jesse Hoyt & Co. in the sample-box, and by other false representations, and on the 2d day of November obtained from Baker & Montague a negotiable warehouse receipt in their name as the owners, and transferred the same to the defendants, Cammann & Morrison. The defendants, Akin & Pierce, at this time were insolvent, and plaintiffs believe that this was a preconcerted scheme to get possession of their corn and defraud the plaintiffs of its value. The plaintiffs, as soon as they learned of these transactions, demanded the corn and the warehouse receipt of all the defendants, but failing to receive them, they brought this suit.

Akin & Pierce deny the allegations that the sale of the corn was for cash, and that the warehouse receipt, and the return of the weighmaster were to be sent to the plaintiffs. They claim that the corn was to be paid for in seven days, according to custom; that they took the sample-box of the plaintiffs to Baker & Montague without removing the plaintiffs' card, and that on the 2d of November, according to the usual course of business, no notice or intimation having been given to the defendants that the receipt was not to be so delivered, Baker & Montague gave them the warehouse receipt. They afterward transferred the receipt to Cammann & Morrison, and received an advance of $7,500 on the corn. On the afternoon of Nov. 3, the plaintiffs demanded payment for the corn, and not receiving it, circulated the report in New-York, and telegraphed to Chicago, that the defendants were insolvent, thereby preventing them from receiving remittances which would have enabled them to meet their payments as they came due. They further say that they bought the corn in good faith, and believe that they would have been able to meet their payments if it had not been for the circulation of these reports by the plaintiffs.

The other defendants claim that their part in the transactions were in the regular course of business, and according to the usual customs of trade, and that they became possessed of the corn and warehouse receipts in good faith and for value, and that consequently they are not liable in any way to the plaintiffs. Case still on.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Pratt.

ACTION AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY FOR $2,000.

Thomas Jones vs. The Brooklyn Life Insurance Company.—This is an action brought to recover $2,000, the amount for which the life of one Isaac Newning was insured by the plaintiff with the defendants. Newning died in Newark on March 29, 1869. The defense is that the answer made by the plaintiff and by Newning to the usual question on application to life insurance companies, "Are the habits of the party at present, and have they always been, sober and temperate," was, "Yes, moderate." This answer the defendant claims was false, Newning having been for years an excessive drinker, a habitual drunkard, and having finally died from his excessive indulgence in liquor.

By the evidence it appeared that the plaintiff was a liquor dealer in Newark, and that Newning was in the habit of visiting his saloon frequently, and occasionally getting drunk.

The case is still on.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 24.

FIRST BOARD.

1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	111¼	100 Quicksilver Pf.	10
2,000 do.	111¼	200 Pac. M. S. Co., b. c.	41½
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111	200 Adams Express	66
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, n. cd.	107½	200 Am. M. U. Ex.	42½
70,000 do.	107½	400 do.	42½
25,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	110¼	100 U. S. Ex. bet. call	42
5,000 do.	110	300 N. Y. C. & H. R.	95½
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	108½	100 do.	95½
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, '74, C.	105½	100 do. bet. call. s3	96
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	108½	4,800 N. Y. C. & H. Cfs.	
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64¼	bet. call	90½
1,000 do.	64¼	50,000 do.	90½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old	64½	75 Reading R.	98¼
2,000 Georgia St. 7s	[illegible]	100 do.	98¼
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	59½	100 do. bet. call	98½
12,000 do.	59½	350 L. S. & Mich. So.	91½
5,000 do. s60	59½	100 do. bet. call	91½
5,000 Mo. St. 6s	91½	600 do. s3	91½
5,000 Va. St. 6s, R., old	60½	100 Ill. Central	135½
20,000 do.	61	100 Union Pacific	22
5,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs. bet. call	94½	100 do. b10	22
4,000 B'klyn 6s, W. Ln.	92½	100 do. bet. call	22
1,000 Erie 1st M.	97	200 do.	21½
10,000 Pac. Rs. G. by St. of Mo.	97	200 do.	21
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.	90¼	200 do.	20½
10,000 U. Pac. 1st M.	77½	200 Clev. & Pitts.	105½
12,000 Ill. Cen. Bonds	107	500 Chi. & N. W.	75
12,000 Chi. & N. W. C.	87½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89½
2,000 do.	88	200 do. bet. call	89½
12,000 H. & St. J. 8s, C. B.	103¼	100 Chi. & R. I.	105½
		100 Mil. & St. Paul	53
		100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	73
		300 Tol., Wab. & W.	51½

2,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. 7s	97½	50 P., Ft. W. & Chi. G.	93½
4,000 do.	97½	100 Del., Lack. & W.	101
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	91	400 Ohio & Miss., b. c.	34
2,000 Clev. & P. 3d M.	98	300 Chi., Bur. & Q.	155
3,000 C., C. & I. Con. 1st	88½	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	73½
2,000 do.	88½	75 Morris & Essex	88½
20 Fourth Nat. Bk.	107	100 H. & St. Jo. R.	84¼
20 Park Bank	[illegible]	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	86½
10 Cen. Nat. Bank	102½	100 do.	86½
15 Bank of Republic	117	100 do. b3	87
100 West. U. Tel.	47½	100 C., C. & Ind. Cen.	18½
100 Quick. Min. Co.	7½		

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111	100 Mariposa Pref.	8
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62,		100 U. S. Trust Co.	[illegible]
bs.	108½	200 Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	42½
24,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '64	108	400 N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	95½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65	[illegible]	200 do. bet. call.	95½
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65,		30,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs.	90½
new	107½	10,000 do. bet. call.	90½
19,000 do.	107½	100 Erie Railway	22½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67	108½	100 Erie Railway, Pf.	46½
42,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	108½	200 Harlem R.	131
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '68	108¼	300 Reading R.	98
5,000 do.	108¼	1,200 L. S. & M. So. R.	92
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '68	108½	300 do. bet. call.	92
13,000 U. S. 5s C. '74	105½	1,600 Union Pac. R.	22½
1,000 U. S. 6s Currency	110½	100 do.	22
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64½	1,000 Ohio & N. W. Pf.	89½
1,000 S. Car. st. 6s, n. Jan. & July	60½	10 Panama R.	[illegible]
15,000 do.	59½	100 Ill. Central R.	135½
1,000 do.	59½	400 Chi. & Rock Is. R.	106½
10,000 Nor. C., old bds.	45½	200 do. bet. call.	106
10,000 Alabama 8s	101	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	53
1,000 N. Mo. 1st M.	92½	22 do.	[illegible]
1,000 do.	92	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	73½
5,000 Harlem 1st M.	101½	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	52
2,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st	97½	100 do.	52
6,000 Chi. & R. I. & Pac. R. 7s	97½	400 Del., Lack. & W.	101
5,000 St. Louis & I. Mtn. R. 1st M.	89½	200 Alton & T. H. R.	33
8,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M.	77½	30 Chi. & Alton R.	115
4,000 do.	77½	20 Chi. & Alton Pf.	117
12,000 Ohio & M. Con. Bds.	86	100 Ohio & Miss. R.	34½
100 Quick. Min. Co.	7	200 do.	34½
100 West. Un. T., b. c.	47½	100 do.	35
300 do.	47½	1,300 do. bet. call.	35
		200 Mor. & Essex R.	88½
		200 H. & St. Jo. R. Pf.	87
		100 do.	87½

TUESDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

The market for Gold is steady today, at 110⅛@110¼ ₩ cent., while bills on London, in good demand for Wednesday's steamer, were ⅛ ₩ cent. higher than yesterday, the standard rates being restored to the quotation at the close of last week 109⅜@109⅝ ₩ cent. The almost uniform movement of the Gold Room, and the absence of decided speculation either way, excite remark, and would seem to be accounted for, at least in part, by the superior attraction, at present, of the Stock Exchange as the arena of speculation. Some of the old Brokers in Gold no doubt feel that ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. profit is scarcely worth looking after in the Gold Room, even on large sums, when 2@3 ₩ cent. a day is to be lost or won on a single hundred Shares of Ohio and Mississippi Stock or Union Pacific Stock, involving an outlay of two or three thousand dollars, or 1@2 ₩ cent. made or lost in Lake Shore, Rock Island, or New-York Central, by the employment of nine or ten thousand dollars on each hundred shares.

This Railway speculation is unquestionably in the ascendant in the Wall-street markets, and the recent efforts to check the rise by a "lock-up" of Money, have so completely failed as to excite the derision of the whole Street, and to greatly cheapen the reputation of the parties to the movement, with all their wealth, for Wall-street sagacity. The draught made upon the Metropolitan Bank yesterday, for the ineffectual sum of $700,000 in Greenbacks, on a check of the Gold Clearing-house, instead of passing the check through the ordinary daily exchanges, was the climax of folly considered with reference to the ease in Money and persistent rise in the Stocks—Lake Shore of the number—which this party designed to throw into panic!

The news from the War in France again looks like an early ending of the hopeless struggle against Prussia, and the impending Peace creates some discussion on the Street and in the Money market as to the effect here upon Stocks and the Foreign Exchanges. As an incident to the restoration of business on the other side, our Cotton market would, of course, advance, even on the highest estimate of our current crop of four million of bales. This would materially help the Foreign Exchanges, while it is argued, on the other hand, the value of Money in London and the demand on the Bank of England for Continental balances, lodged with it, for safety, during the War, would draw from New-York a considerable amount of London credits now employed here. We doubt this last-named theory, but, on the contrary, the return of the same active inquiry for American Stocks, especially our Public Funds, in the shape of United States 5-20s, and the old and (contemplated) new 5 ₩ cents after the normal financial situation in Europe is restored. We also regard it as reasonably certain that our vast stores of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Petroleum, as well as Cotton, will be more rapidly drawn upon by the same event. All these interests were greatly disturbed by the sudden outbreak of War last Summer, until after the month of October, since when our export movement has gradually increased under the prevailing conviction, and its influence on trade abroad, as especially in Great Britain, that the victory of Germany was already assured, and that the end of the desperate struggle on the part of France could not be prolonged beyond a few months. When that end actually comes there would seem to be no rational cause why this improvement of exports, even in Breadstuffs and Provisions, should be checked, in place of being promoted and advanced by Peace abroad.

The business in Money today among the Brokers and Bankers was at 6@7 ₩ cent., with exceptions as cheap as 5 ₩ cent. where balances were left with the prominent dealers in the Public Funds. The active movement on the Stock Exchange causes considerable shifting of Money loans every day, as the Railway and other Stocks change hands, but no corresponding demand for Money. There is an inquiry today for United States 5-20s of 1862, and other 6 ₩ cent. bonds, for transmission to Europe, and also a strong demand for the 5 ₩ cent. 10-40s, which ran up to 108¾ ₩ cent., but whether for Europe, or in anticipation of the new five hundred million 5 ₩ cent. loan about to be negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, we are not advised. Exclusive of accrued interest, the 10-40s are now selling at the equivalent of about 96 ₩ cent. gold, and the equivalent of 98@98½ for 6 ₩ cent. 5-20s.

The snow-storm has interfered somewhat with business at the Custom-house and on the docks, and the customs duties paid into the Treasury yesterday and today are below the daily average of last week.

The Stock Exchange is firm on the Public Funds and the Railways and Railway Bonds, and steady on Southern State Bonds and Western Telegraph. In the Railway speculation there was a slight pause, and then a reaction early the Forenoon on Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and some other Roads, from the extreme advance of last night; but the general market soon turned so strongly upward again that all prices were restored, and in the Afternoon a further rapid rise in Ohio and Mississippi, and a strong feeling in New-York Central, North-west, Rock Island, imparted buoyancy to the whole list. The heavy purchases of Ohio and Mississippi Stock, from 32 up to 35¼ ₩ cent., would seem to import something more than ordinary speculation, but we know nothing positive on the subject.

At the close of business in the Afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 24.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	109⅞	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108¼	108¼
American Gold	110⅞	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	64⅛	64⅜
New-York Central and Hudson	95⅛	95⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	90⅛	90½
Reading Railroad	98⅛	98⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅛	106⅛
North-west Common	75⅛	75⅛
North-west Preferred	88⅝	89⅛
Pacific Mail	42½	42
St. Paul Preferred	73⅛	73⅛
St. Paul Common	53⅛	53⅛
Lake Shore	92⅛	92⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	35⅛
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	52⅛
Western Telegraph	47⅛	47⅛
Erie	22⅛	22⅛
St. Joseph Common	86⅛	86⅛
Union Pacific	22⅛	22

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 24.

Gold receipts	$611,634 28
Gold payments	765,827 60
Gold balance	61,279,476 40
Currency receipts	334,061 83
Currency payments	487,415 65
Currency balance	7,177,932 [illegible]
Customs	276,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg., '81	111	5-20 coup., '67	108⅛
6 ₩ cent. coup. '81	111	5-20 coup., '68	108⅛
5-20 coup., '62	109⅞	10-40 reg.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '64	108⅛	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	108⅛	6s, Currency	110⅛
5-20 coup., new iss., '65	107⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	64⅛	Arkansas 6s, Funded	55
Tennessee 6s, new bds.	64⅛	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., '81	100
Virginia 6s, old bds.	61	Ohio 6 ₩ cent., '86	100
Virginia 6s, reg., old	60	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Georgia 6s	81	Illinois Coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91⅛	Illinois Coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, gold bds.	94⅛	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	45⅛	Ind. 5 ₩ cent. W. L.	100
N. Carolina new bds.	23	Ind. 5 ₩ cent. W. L.	100
N. Carolina Spec. Tax	19	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '73	100
S. Carolina new bds.	59⅛	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '78	100
S. C., Apl. & Oct.	60⅛	Mich. 6 ₩ cent., '83	100
Missouri 6s	91	Mich. 7 ₩ cent., '78	100
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss.	90	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	105⅛
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. Coup. Bty. L.	105⅛
La. 6s, Levee bds.	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	102
La. 8s, Levee bds.	84	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	102
La. 7s, Penitentiary	73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	102
California 7s	105⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	102
Connecticut 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	102
Rhode Island 6s	101	N. Y. 6s, Canal L.	102
Alabama 8s	98⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stock and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100½	100⅝
City 6s, new	100½	101
Camden and Amboy	116	116½
Pennsylvania Central	63⅛	63⅝
Reading	49⅛	49⅛
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60⅛
Catawissa Preferred	39	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27⅛
Northern Central	41⅛	41⅛
Lehigh Navigation	34	34⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	87	87⅛

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the liberal currency value of $5,134,499.

No arrangements have yet been made, or if made, announced, for payment of the January Interest on the 8 ₩ cent. Bonds of the State of Alabama loaned to and indorsed for the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad. The amount in default, in Gold, is $308,000. In the meantime, we hear that the City of Mobile, Alabama, has defaulted upon its municipal Bonds.

The Guaranteed 7 ₩ cent Stock of the Albany and Susquehanna by the old and wealthy Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, is advertised at private sale by Messrs. O. D. ASHLEY & Co., No. 37 New-street. The investment is a good one for a steady, certain income, like the Fort Wayne Stock guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. See advertisement.

The February coupons (in Gold) of the Missouri Pacific Bonds will be paid at the Bank of Commerce.

The Pacific Bank has declared a Quarterly Dividend of *Four ₩ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Feb. 1.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, for the second week in January, were $34,487; same week 1870, $23,361; increase, $11,126.

The following statement shows the rate in cents ₩ ton ₩ mile on freight traffic for the past ten years, of what is now the Lake Shore Railway:

Year.	Michigan Southern. On through freight.	On way freight.	On all freight.	Toledo. On all freight.	Old Lake Shore. On all freight.
1861	1.52	3.15	2.05	2.01	[illegible]
1862	1.54	3.21	2.10	2.24	[illegible]
1863	1.82	3.37	2.30	2.41	[illegible]
1864	2.20	3.67	2.38	2.80	[illegible]
1865	2.35	4.34	2.90	2.63	[illegible]
1866	1.82	3.99	2.48	2.35	[illegible]
1867	1.70	3.71	2.42	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868	1.59	3.53	2.34	1.90	....
Lake Shore.					
1869	1.40	3.36	1.71	....	....
1870	1.24	2.75	1.51	....	....

A correspondent connected with the Road, at Cleveland, writes: "I promptly forward you a small table giving the average rate ₩ ton ₩ mile of both through and way freight on this line for the last ten years. It shows conclusively that the public have been served with cheaper transportation in 1869 and 1870 than ever before, the average for 1870 being 1 24-100, or less than half MR. RUFUS HATCH's two and a half cents ₩ ton ₩ mile. Of course the revenue to pay interest on watered stocks has come from increased business, not rates."

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Co.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the midst of a general advance in the stock market, which has severely punished the bears, a most successful raid has been made by some of them upon the stock of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. A pamphlet has been published, full of perversions of the truth, and false statements have been put in circulation on the Stock Exchange, and have been advertised in the newspapers. So reckless have the authors of these been that they have, on the very face of their statements, exposed themselves to contradiction.

Bonds canceled by conversion into stock have been spoken of as yet existing, and have, with the stock which has extinguished them, been both set down among the liabilities of the road. It has been stated that the bonds are reserved to pay the debt to the State, and the money received for them is put down among the debts of the road, as well as the entire debt due the State of Missouri, thus, even if the statement as to the reservation is correct, doubling to that extent the obligations of the road.

Money spent on buildings and equipment, which clearly belongs to construction account, has been added to operating expenses, a rule which, applied to any but an old and fully equipped road, would entirely annihilate dividends and prove them bankrupt on their interest account. The Hannibal and St. Joseph is to all intents and purposes a new road, which has not yet fully reached its working proportions. Though constructed several years ago, it has until lately been so crippled and interfered with by the war and its results that it has but just commenced a very profitable business.

The earnings of the year 1870 will show about 6 ₩ cent. upon its stock, and the estimates for the year 1871 are, for net earnings, about $1,660,000; interest on debt about $650,000; leaving for both classes of stock about 11 ₩ cent., $1,000,000.

Every year as the debt of the road is extinguished by the receipts from the lands applied to its payment, the interest to be paid will be reduced, until the only debt upon the road will be the $4,000,000—8 ₩ cent. convertible bonds.

The earnings of the road, from increase of population and new feeding lines, will, before long, net ₩ annum at least $2,000,000. Interest on the only remaining debt, $4,000,000, $320,000; balance, $1,680,000; dividend 10 ₩ cent. on stock, $1,665,000; balance, $15,000. Or should 8 ₩ cent. in stock be distributed to the stockholders, and the $4,000,000 bonds be converted, then there will be no debt, and the capital be under $18,000,000. We shall have then net receipts, $2,000,000; divided on $18,000,000 11 ₩ cent., $1,980,000; surplus, $20,000. The probabilities are that these anticipations will be more than realized.

AN OLD STOCKHOLDER.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1871.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, if allowed to run until 1876, will pay but FOUR PER CENT. Gold on the investment at present market rates, while they are likely to be funded at a lower rate of interest than they now bear before that time.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, at present market price, will pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. in gold on the investment, and cannot be called in or the interest reduced under twenty-five years.

A difference of from FIFTEEN to TWENTY PER CENT. may be realized in exchanging Government Bonds for Central Pacifics, or saved in making new investments.

The safety and value of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are thoroughly established and universally recognized.

The value of the property, the immense and increasing revenues of the Company, and its able and honorable management, assure the security of the principal and prompt and regular payment of interest beyond question.

We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in miscellaneous securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts can be opened with us in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice. Five per Cent. interest will be allowed upon all daily balances. Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank.

We issue circular letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world; also commercial credits. We make telegraphic transfers of money to any desired point, and transact every description of foreign banking business.

We draw Bills of Exchange in sums of £1 upward on

The Imperial Bank, London.

Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and branches.

The National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, and branches.

We issue Certificates of Deposit payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest, and available at all money centres.

Orders executed for Governments and other investments; also Gold and Exchange.

Advances made to our dealers at all times on approved collaterals at market rates of interest.

Collections made in any part of the world.

$200,000.—ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Stock for sale by the undersigned in sums to suit purchasers. The above stock bears interest at seven per cent., payable July and January in the City of New-York, by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, who have a perpetual lease of the road, and guarantee the interest. We have no hesitation in advising our friends to invest in this stock, presenting, as it does, with this undoubted guarantee, one of the safest investments in the market.

O. D. ASHLEY & Co., No. 37 New-st.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1871.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, for the sale of $60,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, Feb. 2, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF, C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	46	Leather, sides	11,690
Bees-wax, pkgs.	4	Moss, bales	122
Cotton, bales	4,707	Pork, bbls.	212
Cotton-seed, bags	625	Beef, pkgs.	172
Copper, bbls.	11	Cut-meats, pkgs.	747
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	346	Grease, pkgs.	9
Eggs, bbls.	439	Lard, tcs.	682
Flour, bbls.	2,495	Butter, pkgs.	2,164
Corn-meal, bbls.	230	Cheese, boxes	473
Corn-meal, bags	300	Tallow, pkgs.	42
Wheat, bushels	7,620	Dressed Hogs, No.	87
Corn, bushels	21,600	Rice, pkgs.	124
Oats, bushels	8,175	Starch, boxes	400
Malt, bushels	1,375	Sumac, bags	256
Grass-seed, bushels	1,494	Teas, half chests	17
Beans, bushels	417	Tobacco, hhds.	126
B. W. Flour, bags	475	Tobacco, bxs & cs.	222
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Whisky, bbls.	128
Hops, bales	79	Wool, bales	76
Hides, No.	1,514	N. O. Molasses, bbls.	1,247
Hides, bdls.	1,409	N. O. Sugar, hhds.	100

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool—1,570 bags Clover-seed, 375 boxes Bacon, 300 tcs. Lard, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Pork, 371 bales Cotton, 50 boxes Hams, 50 boxes Shoulders, 600 tcs. Beef, 270 casks Tallow.

By the steamer *Wyoming*, for Liverpool—3,201 bales Cotton, 400 boxes Bacon, 2 cases Gun Frames, 1,200 bbls. Flour, 15,230 bushels Wheat, 200 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool—1,414 bales Cotton, 141 bags Clover-seed, 7,786 bags Ore, 70 boxes Tobacco, 1,000 boxes Bacon, 300 tcs. Lard.

By the ship *Great Western*, for Liverpool—1,373 bales Cotton, 230 pkgs. Tobacco, 20,391 bushels Wheat, 100 Oars, 15 Glass Cases, 39 bags Cotton-seed, 264 boxes Clocks, 300 boxes Sewing-machines, 4 boxes Glass, 127 cases Machinery, 127 Poles, 1 cask Oil.

ASHES—Have been in request and steady at $6 75 @$7 25; Pearls rule very dull at [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—The demand has been fair, for the season, at firm prices, with quite moderate offerings noted.

BEES-WAX—Has been in some request at 32c.@32½c. for Yellow, ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Has been moderately inquired for at previous figures.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand at generally steady rates; sales have been reported here, since our last, of 1,350 bags by the South American, part at 11½c., gold, ₩ lb. in bond; and at Baltimore, 4,451 bags by the Swedish bark *Adolph Frederick*, on private terms. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS make the week's receipts of Rio here 25,960 bags; sales, 15,734 bags; stock in first hands, today, 29,141 bags; and at all the distributing ports, 49,234 bags. Cargo prices of Rio are now quoted thus: Ordinary, 10c.@10½c., gold; fair, 10¾c.@11c.; good, 11¼c.@12¼c.; prime, 12½c.@12¾c., gold, ₩ lb. in bond, 60 days' credit. Java has been in demand at full rates; 8,000 mats were reported sold from second hands on private terms. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Java at 17½c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@16c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@14½c.; Singapore, 16c.@17c.; Costa Rica, 15¼c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@15c.; Cears, 14c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@9¾c., gold, ₩ lb. A cargo of 3,426 bags Native Ceylon, on *Blenoathra*, will be offered at auction to-morrow, Jan. 24, by Messrs. J. H. DRAPER & Co.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston	2,000
At Mobile	5,000
At Savannah	3,000
At Baltimore	10,093
At New-York	29,141
Grand total	49,234

COTTON—Has been in less active request, but with moderate offerings has been quoted steady. Sales since our last, 1,549 bales, for early delivery, (of which 590 bales were to arrive,) including [illegible] bales to shippers, 576 bales to spinners, 15 bales to speculators, and 287 bales in transit. Also [illegible] bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for January, 400 bales at 15c.; 200 bales at 15 1-16c.; February, 500 bales at 15⅛c.; 100 bales at 15 3-16c.; 300 bales February, and 200 bales March, at 15 1-16c., together; March, 200 bales at 15¼c., 300 bales at 15 7-16c.; 500 bales at 15½c.; 100 bales March and 100 bales April, together; April, 100 bales at 15¾c.; free on board Charleston, 200 bales private terms; free on board Galveston, 300 bales, private terms. And today, for January, 400 bales at 15 1-16c.; February, 100 bales at 15¼c., 300 bales at 15⅜c.; March, 300 bales at 15½c.; 400 bales at 15⅜c.; 100 bales; March, at 15⅝c., 100 April, at 15½c., sellers option; April, 100 bales at 15¾c.; 100 bales at 15¾c.; May, 200 bales at 15⅞c.; free on board 300 bales, Mobile, private terms; free on board, 700 bales, Galveston, private terms; free on board, 100 bales, Charleston, average strict Low Middling, New-York class, ½ freight, at 14⅞c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12¾	12¾	13
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14½
Low Middling	15	15¼	15¼	15½
Middling	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞	16
Good Middling	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝	17

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS—Business shows less animation in both branches, owing in part to the embarrassment resulting from the snow-storm, and the severe cold. Prices, however, are held with much confidence, and in the instance of leading makes of Domestic Cottons the advantage as to prices is in favor of sellers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been offered less freely, and has been quoted up again 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl., in most instances, but the demand has been less urgent, particularly for export, as buyers have been unwilling to pay the asking prices with freedom. Sales have been reported, since our last, of [illegible] bbls., all told, including low to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 85@$6 25; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 30@$6 60, chiefly at $6 40@$6 75; very good to fancy, $6 80@$7 15; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 50@$6 80; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 00 ₩ bbl. We quote:

[illegible]

Southern Flour has been fairly active, and quoted dearer; sales reported since our last of 2,175 bbls., in lots, at $6 10@$7 for poor to good, and $7 05@$9 50 for good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been quoted firmer on a good demand, at $4 10@$5 75 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Corn-meal has been salable and firm at $3 80@$4 25 for Yellow and White Western, $4 60@$4 85 for Jersey, $4 40 for Southern, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales, 570 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in fair request at steady prices. We quote:

[illegible]

FRUIT—Trade has been slow in all kinds, and buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. A light business has been reported in Layer Raisins on the basis of $3 00@$3 62½ ₩ box; currants at 9¼c. ₩ lb., at which rate about 120 bbls. were placed, in lots; and in Sardines at 17½c.@18c., gold.

GRAIN—Under the later and more favorable Liverpool advices, Wheat has again advanced 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel, with a fairly active inquiry noted for speculative purposes, mostly on Western account, and a more confident, though not very lively export demand. [illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate request at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 35 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw has been in some demand at 80c.@$1 for Short and Long, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—There has been very little inquiry noted for any kind, though prices have favored buyers. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs. [illegible]

HOPS—Continue inactive and heavy within a range of from 5c.@14c. for crop of 1870, at 5c.@8c. for Yearlings, [illegible]

LEATHER—The dealings in all kinds have been quite moderate, at about steady prices. Prime heavy Hemlock [illegible]

METALS—Ingot Copper has been steady at 22½c.@22¾c. ₩ lb. [illegible]

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been more active and quoted firm; sales, 370 bbls., in lots, at from 67c.@77c. ₩ gallon. Foreign has been quiet and irregular. We quote: Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@[illegible]; Cuba at 30c.@35c.; English Islands, 25c.@55c.; New-Orleans at from 60c.@78c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in fair demand and quoted firm; sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. Strained, part to arrive, and 1,000 bbls. do. and low No. 2, at $2 [illegible] ₩ 280 lbs. Tar has been steady, but inactive. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for at 48½c.@49c. for merchantable ₩ gallon; sales, 176 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 48c.@49½c., as extremes, ₩ gallon. Crude nominal. Rosin, $2 15@$8 ₩ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 50@$3 50. Pitch, $3 25 ₩ bbl.

OILS—The demand for all kinds has been quite limited, but prices have been supported. We quote: Crude Whale at 59c.@65c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached White, 72½c.@75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 40@$1 42; Bleached Sperm, $1 45@$1 48; Lard-oil, $1 05@$1 12; Red Oil at 65c.@70c.; Linseed-oil at 85c.@88c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 27½@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 48c.@53c.; Crude Seal at 60c.@65c.; Extra Refined Seal at 68c.@70c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 47½c.@[illegible]; Refined Yellow, [illegible]; White Winter, 70c.@[illegible] ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET—For the week ending Jan. 21.—*Sperm*—Has continued in fair demand, and we note sales of 400 bbls. for manufacturing, and 138 bbls. for export, on private terms. In New-York sales were made of 250 bbls. for export, also on private terms. *Whale*—Is in better request, and sales were made of 250 bbls. Northern on private terms, and 300 bbls. dark Northern at 60c. ₩ gallon for manufacture.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending Jan. 23, 1871.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Pounds Bone.
Boston	[illegible]	....	....
Alice R. Gardner	262	....	....
Total	262	....	....
Previously	238	300	....
From Jan. 1 to date	500	300	....
Same time last year	298	721	67,000
Exports for the week ending Jan. 23, 1871	757	....	....
Previously	....	....	2,450
From Jan. 1 to date	757	....	2,450
Same time last year	371	75	8,147

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*]

PETROLEUM—The demand for Crude, in bulk, has been somewhat brisker, but at irregular prices. The supply available for prompt delivery has been very light, and holders have been firmer in their views at 14½c.@14¾c. ₩ gallon, but purchasers have not been bidding with much freedom. For early forward delivery, contracts to the extent of some 3,000 bbls. have been sold at something less than 14c., which was the current quotation for February delivery. Shipping Crude has been quiet, but held with confidence, at 15½c. here, and 16c. at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 240 bbls. At the Creek business continued quiet on the basis of $4@$4 10 on the Upper, and $4 15@$4 25 on the Lower Roads, early deliveries, the tendency at the close having been in favor of buyers, who were not disposed to operate freely at the ruling figures. A sale of 1,000 bbls. Lower Road delivery, seller last half of the year, was reported at $3 80 ₩ bbl. Refined Oil has been in comparatively low stock, yet has been weak in price, in the absence of anything like an urgent inquiry, particularly for shipment. Sales have been reported of some 5,000 bbls. Standard White, early delivery contracts, at 24⅛c., though receivers were generally asking 24½c., and, in some instances, as high as 24¾c.@25c. ₩ gallon. At Philadelphia no important dealings were reported, though there was some export inquiry noted. The current quotations for Standard White were 24c.@24¼c. for January; 24¼c.@24½c. for February; 24½c.@24¾c. for March; 24¾c. for April, and 24¾c.@24⅞c. for May. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,212 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in moderate demand at from 29½c.@30c., for prompt delivery, ₩ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive at 9⅛c. in shipping order, 15c. in cases, and 4⅛c.@4⅜c. in bulk, ₩ gallon. The Pittsburg *Commercial* gives the following statistics of the receipts of Crude Oil for the past week, with a comparison with previous years; also, the exports of Refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R.	Exports per Penn. C. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Jan. 16	2,054	600	440
Tuesday, Jan. 17	1,322	....	625
Wednesday, Jan. 18	2,059	105	316
Thursday, Jan. 19	1,395	338	942
Friday, Jan. 20	1,086	557	....
Saturday, Jan. 21	222	1,637	357
Total per week	8,488	3,083	2,680
Since Jan. 1	19,468	2,807	4,315
To Jan. 21, 1871	27,156	5,890	7,995
Same time 1870	42,945	1,117	10,261
Same time 1869	40,770	2,194	12,686
Same time 1868	50,578	932	15,030

The following are the Crude receipts for the past two weeks from all points by river and rail:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls.	11,604	8,488

The following are the Crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past seven years:

[illegible]

The following are the exports of Refined Oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,050	7,083
Allegheny Valley Railroad	1,666	2,980
Total	3,716	6,063

Exports of Refined Oil East for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads, from Jan. 1 to 21:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,194	1,117	5,890
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,686	10,861	7,375
Total	16,080	12,078	13,265

The following are the sales of Crude and Refined Oils for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, bbls.	24,300	[illegible]
Refined, bbls.	2,000	[illegible]
Total	26,300	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger as to price, and not offered freely, but has been without activity. The main call has been for New Mess, in job lots; also for Old Mess and Prime Mess, the latter for shipment. [illegible] For forward delivery there was only a limited demand noted, on the basis of $21 for Western New Mess, seller March, showing a firm advance. [illegible] Beef continues inactive at $24@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ₩ tierce; [illegible] Butter has been in pretty fair request at steady prices. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 25c.@45c.; and Western, inferior to fancy, 12c.@32c.; [illegible] Cheese has been quiet, since our last, at from 8c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy factory; the day's receipts have been 473 boxes.

RICE—Carolina has been offered sparingly, and has been firm, but not active, at from $7 37½@$8 25, as the extremes, ₩ 100 lbs. East India has been dull, but quoted steady at about $7, currency, free, ₩ 100 lbs., at which rate some job lots have been placed.

SKINS—Have been slow of sale and more or less nominal in price.

SEEDS—There has been a better inquiry noted—mostly for shipment—for prime to choice samples of Clover, which have been quoted up to 11¼c.@11⅜c. ₩ lb., with sales reported of about 1,000 bags within the range. Timothy has been quiet but firm at from $5 87½@$6 25 ₩ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been dull at about $2 25, gold, ₩ bushel of 56 lbs.

SUGARS—Raw have been in pretty fair demand, and held with rather more confidence; sales, 471 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, and Demerara at from 9⅜c.@11¼c.; 2,995 boxes Havana, at from 9⅛c.@10¼c.; and 4,300 bags Pernambuco at 9¼c. ₩ lb. We quote fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@10½c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅞c. ₩ lb. Refined have been in request, and quoted steady at from 11⅜c.@12½c. ₩ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 12⅜c.@12½c.; A's, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; B's, 12c.@12⅛c.; Extra C's, 11⅝c.@12c., and Yellow 11⅛c.@11⅝c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 lbs. Tallow at 8½c.@9c., chiefly at 8⅞c.@9c. for prime; also, 21,000 lbs. Stearine at 12⅛c.@12⅜c., and small lots of Grease at 7c.@10c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted steady, but have been less freely dealt in, including Greens, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 45c.@65c.; good to fine Hyson, 70c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 95c.@$1 15; common to fair Young Hyson, 45c.@55c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 60c.@90c.; extra fine to finest, $1@$1 20; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 45c.@60c.; good to fine, 70c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 50; common to fair Twankay, 40c.@45c.; good to fine Twankay, 45c.@47c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 48c.@50c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 40c.@60c.; good to fine uncolored Japan, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 85c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest Oolong, 50c.@60c.; common to fair Oolong, 35c.@50c.; good to fine Oolong, 60c.@80c.; common to fair Souchong, 30c.@45c.; good to fine Souchong, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 65c.@$1 ₩ lb.

SOAP—Has been selling to a moderate extent and quoted steady, including Castile at 10½c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 6c.; Family, 6⅛c.; and No. 1, at 5⅛c. ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet at unchanged prices. Sales, 170 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@14½c.; 100 cases Seed Leaf at 9c.@40c.; 50 bales New Crop Yara on private terms; and 100 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05 ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in fair demand and quoted higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in small lots, at 94½c.@95c. for iron-bound pkgs., ₩ gallon. Receipts, 128 bbls.

WOOL—The movements thus far in the week, though sufficient to indicate firmness of value of the better grades of stock, have been on a comparatively limited scale. The demand has been moderate from all sources. The finer qualities have been offered with reserve at the ruling figures.

FREIGHTS—There has been a somewhat steadier temper noted in the general market, with less urgency apparent on the part of ship-owners to place room. The demand for war-freight accommodation, however, has been quite moderate, chiefly for Cotton, Breadstuffs, Rosin, Tobacco and Provisions. A somewhat livelier inquiry has been reported for vessels for the Petroleum, Rosin, Tobacco, and Cotton trades at the going rates. For Liverpool there were taken 1,950 bales Cotton, mostly by steam, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₩ lb., but in part by sail at 9-32d.; 225 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; 1,500 bags Clover-seed at 35s.; 540 tons Lard and Tallow at 37s. 6d.@40s., by steam, and 22s. 6d. by sail; also a new British bark, of 390 tons register, with a cargo of Cotton at 11-32d., if to the Continent, at ⅜d. ₩ lb. For London, 150 tierces Beef at 5s. ₩ tierce; 300 boxes Cheese at 35s. ₩ ton; 370 bags Clover-seed, on private terms; and a British ship, of 1,365 tons register, with about 20,000 bushels Wheat, at 9d. ₩ bushel, vessel to load at store. For Glasgow, some Flour engagements were reported but without definable particulars. For Antwerp, 300 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d., and 150 tcs. Lard at 30s. ₩ ton. For Bremen, a North German bark, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl. For a port in the north of Europe, an American bark, of about 1,000 tons, now at Philadelphia, with about 3,000 bbls. Tobacco, from New-Orleans, on private terms. For Hamburg, 700 bags Coffee at 35s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Stettin, a North German bark, of 385 tons register, with 2,800 bbls. Rosin at 5s. 3d. ₩ 280 lbs.; and rumored, a Dutch brig, with a cargo of Petroleum from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Trieste, a British bark, of 565 tons capacity, with equal to 4,360 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ₩ bbl. For Valencia or Alicante, a vessel with Tobacco, from a Southern port, rumored at 55s. ₩ hhd. For Odessa, a Norwegian bark of 450 tons register, with about 3,500 bbls. Rosin at $1 [illegible] gold. This vessel was reported last Thursday for the same destination. The North German bark *Ems*, 480 tons register, has been purchased on Liverpool account, and placed under the British flag; also, the North-German bark *Margaretta Blanca*, of 561 tons register.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Emily Mestayer, and Mrs. Barry.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Fechter, Mark Smith, Rockwell, Marlowe, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Seymour.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st.
MATHILDE. Leading character by Mme. Seebach.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and Evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

CHELSEA CHURCH. West 22d-st., near 9th-av.
LECTURE BY DR. HAYES. Subject: "Arctic Adventure."

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

The French losses in the recent sortie are officially stated not to exceed 3,000 in killed, wounded and missing. Gen. TROCHU's order of the 23d speaks in high terms of the conduct of officers and soldiers engaged in the sortie. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says TROCHU is generally regarded as incompetent, and only retained because the Council of Defense cannot find a successor. The Parisians refuse to consider the question of surrendering, and want competent leaders. The ration of flour is now reduced to half a pound a day; the poor receive bread gratis, and a pint of wine, but the middle classes suffer the most. Potatoes are sold at a franc a piece, and dog-flesh is worth a dollar a pound. Mr. WASHBURNE says the Americans are beginning to get short of money. He priced a goose and chicken for his Christmas dinner, and was told $20 and $9 respectively. Bordeaux dispatches say that the Prussian attack on Dijon on the 22d was repulsed, and the retiring assailants pursued, who abandoned their wounded. These dispatches also say BOURBAKI has been engaged in outpost skirmishes since the 17th, in which he has been generally successful. The Army of the North is arriving at Arras and Lille almost in a disbanded condition, and much indignation is expressed against GAMBETTA in Lille for misrepresenting the actual condition of affairs. Gen. FAIDHERBE, in his report says he lost no guns, nor prisoners, those captured by the Germans being merely stragglers. The Bordeaux telegrams say FAIDHERBE maintained his ground at St. Quentin until night and then retreated. Nothing is known of the movements of Gen. CHANZY. A Vienna paper says there is reason to believe that both belligerents will soon show a willingness for intercession by neutrals. While Austria appreciates the duty of restoring peace, it is deemed advisable to await a favorable opportunity for mediation.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the credentials of F. P. BLAIR were received; a petition for female suffrage in the District of Columbia was tabled; and the programme of the ceremony of unveiling the statue of LINCOLN on Monday evening was submitted; after which a bill to aid in the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal was introduced, and one was reported authorizing the establishment of telegraph lines to the Western military posts. The House substitute for the bill providing a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia was debated for some time and finally referred to a committee of conference, the members of which on the part of the Senate, were appointed. An adverse report was made on the bill for refunding interest to the States on the expenses incurred in aiding the Government to carry on the late war. The House bill in relation to Ocean telegraphs was reported, but not considered. A joint resolution was adopted appropriating $10,000 for the expenses of the select committee to investigate outrages in the South. Mr. TRUMBULL's Civil Service Reform bill then came up as the unfinished business. Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, made a speech of considerable length exposing the abuses which existed in the appointment of officers, especially in the New-York Custom-house. Mr. CONKLING made some defense of the Custom-house management, and attributed the accusations to his colleague, Mr. FENTON. Mr. FENTON, in his turn, made a denial, and after some further discussion and an unsuccessful attempt to bring up the income tax repeal, the matter went over again. The proceedings closed with appropriate notice of the decease of Senator NORTON, of Minnesota.

In the House, the credentials of Mr. CORKER, a new member from Georgia, were presented, and an attempt was made by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, to have them referred to the Committee on Elections, as there was a contestant for the seat, who alleged that CORKER had been elected by fraud. This gave rise to some discussion, which ended with the swearing in of the applicant, as his credentials were entirely regular, and signed by Gov. BULLOCK. Mr. ORTH, in a personal explanation, took occasion to deny the truth of certain statements made by Mr. COX concerning the San Domingo negotiation. His contradiction was contradicted, and some desultory remarks followed signifying nothing. Several bills of minor importance were introduced and reported from Committees, after which the bill providing for the consolidation of the Indian tribes under a Territorial Government was recommitted, and a resolution adopted authorizing the Committee investigating the case of the kidnapped cadets to take testimony at West Point. A conference committee was then ordered, and the members on the part of the House appointed to settle the question of the government of the District of Columbia. The latter part of the day was spent in considering the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill in the Committee of the Whole. Mr. WOOD's amendment prohibiting the use of the contingent fund in the accomplishment of the annexation of San Domingo was rejected after some debate, and the bill finally reported to the House and passed.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced requiring the railroad companies in New-York City to transfer baggage promptly, from one part of the principal depots in the City to another, without charge, and prohibiting charge for storing baggage; also prohibiting trains running past a station while another train is receiving or setting down passengers there. Another bill was introduced to allow the erection of a Greek Church in New-York city. Among the bills passed was that allowing the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company to cancel a portion of their first mortgage. A resolution was adopted asking Adjutant-General for information as to the number in each county drafted for the war of the Southern rebellion, and who paid commutation, and who served, or furnished substitutes. In the Assembly a number of bills were advanced a stage or passed. The bill requiring plaintiffs to give security for costs in suits for libel was killed. Mr. JACOBS caused to be read a letter from W. F. JOHNSON, of the Home of the Friendless, in Brooklyn, asking an appropriation of $8,000 for that institution, and promising Mr. JACOBS $800 for his services in securing the appropriation. Mr. JACOBS said he did not wish further action, as the reading of the letter would deter others from similar attempts. The letter was entered on the journal. A bill was introduced, among many others, appropriating $7,180 for the Antietam Monument. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

The schooner *New-Zealand* was run down and sunk in four minutes by the *Galatea*, in Narragansett Bay, on Monday evening, and the crew, who attempted to reach the shore in a boat, got wedged in the ice and remained there all night. They were rescued in the morning.

The remains of Mrs. THURSTON and Mrs. NEWTON were found in the ruins of a building burned in Boston on Monday. A young Irish woman named FLYNN, a servant in the house, is missing, and believed to be lost also.

The house and barns of a Mr. WHEELER, at Weld, Me., were burned on Monday, with twenty-nine head of cattle and seventy-five sheep.

The building No. 83 State-street, Chicago, was burned on Monday night, causing losses amounting to between $80,000 and $90,000. It was occupied by several business men.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Convention met yesterday in Boston, with Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL in the Chair. Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE was elected President, and the other officers of last year were re-elected. Resolutions of the usual character were adopted, and one was discussed without action, denying to opponents the right to call themselves Christians.

Rain has fallen in California sufficient to remove all apprehension for the safety of the next wheat crop, and sowing is progressing rapidly.

The cable from Placentia, N. F., to St. Pierre Island failed on the 23d, and efforts are in progress to restore communication. This does not interfere with the existing telegraphic facilities.

Admiral GREEN has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from San Domingo, and reports the feeling in favor of annexation to the United States as unanimous. The Jamaica Legislature has fixed the subsidy for the monthly steamer from New-York at $5,000, and a temporary contract for three months has been entered into.

The West Indian and Pacific Company's steam-ship *Crusader* was wrecked off Carthagena on the 6th, and with her cargo was lost. Her mails and passengers were saved.

A Jamaica dispatch reports the *Hornet*, with RYAN, the Cuban "patriot," on board, at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, awaiting a cargo of arms and ammunition from New-York. Three Spanish gun-boats are watching the *Hornet*, and RYAN is said to have asked the protection of the United States Consul. A Havana telegram says the guide also of the recent filibustering party has been captured, and the doom of the others is deemed uncertain.

Hon. DAVID LYMAN, President of the Air-line Railroad Company, died at his residence in Middlefield, Conn., yesterday, after an illness of about one week.

The preliminary report of Prof SIMON NEWCOMB, U. S. N., of his observation of the late eclipse at Gibraltar, has been received at the Navy Department, and shows that notwithstanding some adverse circumstances, he was successful therein.

A bill to restore the ballot to all disfranchised persons in Kansas, by reason of their conduct during the late rebellion, is before the Legislature of that State, and will probably pass.

Both branches of the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday morning elected FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN United States Senator by a joint vote of 43 against 32, for Gov. RANDOLPH, the Democratic candidate. Six members of the House and one Senator were absent.

The New Profession.

The fact is beginning to slowly dawn on the minds of many people that a new profession has been formed in our large cities, and one for which there has been as long and patient training (of its kind), and in which there is shown as much energy and consummate ability (also of its kind) as in any other. There is no name as yet for this new calling, but we may for the present designate it by the old title of the "Ring Politician."

Even as the distinguished lawyer, or the skillful statesman or diplomatist, does not at once jump into his high position, but is preparing for it by long experience and incessant practice, so the Ring Politician has his preparatory school and his initiatory studies. He must commence in the [illegible] of our City politics, the Ward primaries and the wire-pulling meetings for small elections. He comes thus to know the leaders and managers in each petty district, the liquor-sellers, contractors, and Councilmen. He acquires the art of securing votes for some local candidate. Soon his influence in this direction, increased if he is a pot-house keeper or a favorite with the masses, puts him in the Common Council. Here he begins to dispense patronage, and is initiated into "jobs" of every description. He now is occupied in close study of every department of the City Government; and we venture to say that no constitutional lawyer in this City, who has spent his life in the study of codes and constitutions, understands the complicated branches of our City Government half so well as this Councilman who can hardly write his name. All the machinery of politics, the manipulation of primaries, the influence of the masses, the organization and creation of voters, become as familiar to him as the practice in our Courts to our best lawyers. He does not need to be a speaker; he may never read anything but the *World* or the *Transcript*; and yet he acquires every day an art which he knows will more surely lead him to wealth and position than all the studies and honors of all our universities. All he needs for his success is a certain *bonhomie* with men, generosity to individuals, audacity which shrinks at nothing, skill in his jobs, and an entire forgetfulness that there is such a thing as honor or conscience.

He soon becomes attached to some branch of the City Government. His leaders inform him where a street is to be paved, and he obtains the contract, or where an avenue is to be opened, and he buys or borrows property near it and on it, and is assessed double its value for one portion, and finds the other really doubled in worth. He learns how to purchase property from the City for a mere song, and sell it again at enormous profits. He starts a paper and secures advertisements which bring in an immense income. The contracts of the City begin to pass through his hands, leaving their rich percentages behind. One pavement after another is laid, each swelling his income. He understands how to have the property of the rich assessed at disproportionate rates, and then diminished on condition of large payments to himself. Our Ring Politician is rapidly becoming rich. He begins to pay and support others, and have his own "roughs" and followers in the Ward primaries, and to lead a host of men who depend on him for their daily support. He has learned all "the ins and outs" of City politics. He soon appears in the Legislature and in the City Government. He can go to Congress if he desires, but for this he has little taste, as there his "professional" experience is not so useful as in a city.

We need not say to our readers that such a man, when, after twenty years of cunning, roguery, audacity, and scheming, he has attained to wealth and leadership in a City like ours, is no contemptible adversary to struggle with. He controls the income of a City rich as many kingdoms. Thousands of bold and energetic men depend upon him absolutely for bread for themselves and their families. He and his followers have learned their professions in a life-time of plotting and fighting.

It is almost pathetic to hear of a committee of gentlemen like Mr. JOHN JAY and others, appointed by the Union League Club—as they were a few years ago—to struggle against WOOD, TWEED, and SWEENY; or to read of the meetings of the luxurious property-holders on Gramercy Park, trying to fight against the Mayor and the Board of Works; or of the association of Methodist divines who are planning a campaign against Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY, and CONNOLLY. The struggle is like pitting the Parisian dandies, or the rural Gardes Mobiles and their Generals, against VON MOLTKE and his troops. We can imagine the grim contempt with which Mr. TWEED or Mr. SWEENY read the defiant resolutions of these meetings. The public may as well understand that it is not by such weapons that the stronghold of roguery, in this City, will ever be carried.

Mr. TWEED, Mr. SWEENY, CONNOLLY, and their associates are able men in their vocation. They are as audacious as they are skillful. They are rich and will be continually richer. They control hundreds of thousands of followers. We know that the day will come when their names will be "a byeword and a hissing" to their countrymen, and their wealth will be "dross" in the pockets of their descendants. But that day will not come through the efforts of Citizens' Associations, or ministers' meetings, or any spasmodic labors of luxurious and philanthropic gentlemen. It will come as the crowning era of victory after a rough fight and hard blows, when the conscience of the people shall burn up those rascalities and evils as with a "consuming fire."

Simple Tests for Tammany Republicans.

What constitutes a Tammany Republican? Some people totally deny the existence of such a being. The members of the Republican General Committee are particularly skeptical on the subject. It is important, then, to ascertain whether it is possible for any Republican to act in such a way as to be false to his party. Let us put a case.

Suppose that a Republican is one of the Commissioners of Police of this City, and goes out of his way to use the Police in suppressing Republican meetings during a critical election. Suppose that he takes all his orders from TWEED, SWEENY and their friends, and will not allow his Republican associates to meet in the rooms which they have engaged beforehand—but packs those rooms early in the afternoon with his policemen, giving them strict orders to keep out genuine Republicans. Suppose that on all occasions he renders the Police force a private agency of Tammany, and so turns it from its proper work of protecting the general public.

Suppose, further, that this same Republican was presented with "several tons of silver," chiefly by Democrats, in acknowledgment of his services. Suppose that the party which met to present the testimonial consisted very largely of members of the "Ring,"—men like OWEN BRENNAN, CREAMER, NORTON, TWEED, JR., and Mayor HALL. Suppose, again, that this Republican was to be always found conspicuous in every Ring enterprise, that his fidelity could always be counted on by the Democrats, and that he was one of the Trustees for the erection of a statue to TWEED—his name appearing side by side with the names of M. T. BRENNAN, CONNOLLY, NORTON, CREAMER, GENET, BASSFORD, O'GORMAN, and ever so many more of the same "stripe?" Would all this be sufficient to give rise to justifiable suspicions concerning a man's loyalty to the Republican Party?

Let any fair man answer this question. We have described in the plainest possible manner the acts recently performed by Mr. HENRY SMITH, commonly known as HANK SMITH. Yet there are people who get very indignant when he is called a Tammany Republican. Some Republicans went to see him, presented with a few tons of silver lately, and they would be grievously offended with us if we insinuated that they were not much better than HANK SMITH himself. But if Mr. SMITH is a true Republican, where do you find your false ones? What offenses must a man commit before he is adjudged to have been guilty of treachery to his party?

The Albany *Argus* lately said, in reference to the Smith testimonial: "Mr. SMITH is a representative man of the Fenton or anti-Grant section of the party. He is at daggers drawn with the Collector, and his partisans, who rallied around him on this occasion, and gave him a costly testimonial of their esteem, intending it as a distinct intimation that the supporters of GRANT are not to direct the movements of the Republicans of the City of New-York."

What truth there may be in this statement we shall not attempt to decide, but one thing must be perfectly clear to all unprejudiced minds—namely, that until men like Mr. SMITH are deprived of influence in Republican councils, the party can never be true to itself, or powerful for the public good, in this State. When a man receives from the enemies of the Republican party 318 pieces of silver—278 more than Judas received for *his* work—the reasonable presumption is that he is serving our enemies better than our friends. We do not hesitate to say that Mr. SMITH is a Tammany Republican of the most dangerous type. As for his opposing Gen. GRANT, that is very immaterial—to GRANT. Mr. SMITH may as well ruin himself that way as any other. We agree with the Syracuse *Journal*, which says:

"As Police Commissioner, as Supervisor, and in a dozen other official capacities, he (Mr. SMITH) has pretended to be a Republican representative, but in fact and in deed he has been a tender of the Tammany machine. That's why he gets a donation of ten thousand in silver plate."

Blair and the Democracy.

The *World* of yesterday admits that the Broadhead letter which secured FRANK BLAIR's nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1868, "dismayed some of his friends." It was that letter which, during the campaign of 1868, led the *World* at a critical moment to discard BLAIR as a candidate whom no party could afford to carry, and to demand the substitution of some man less obnoxious to the loyal sentiment of the country. BLAIR, however, has been elected to the Senate by the Democrats of the Missouri Legislature, and the *World* now finds in him the qualities essential for Democratic statesmanship. "He will be a constant thorn in the side of the new reconstructionists," says the accommodating journal. "The difference between 1868 and the present time," it adds, "is, that Gen. BLAIR will now carry the country with him." There is another difference, and it is this: In 1868 the *World* affected moderation and independence, and in the midst of a fight proved faithless to the party which had trusted it; now the *World* is the slavish echo of its masters' will, and praises BLAIR as zealously as before it assailed him.

To conceal its tergiversation, the *World* suppresses essential facts. It represents BLAIR's hostility to reconstruction as vitally changed by the completion of the measures in progress in 1868, and as now directed solely against further legislation upon the same subject. We are asked to believe that BLAIR and the Democratic Party accept what has been accomplished because it is accomplished, and are only opposed to "a further overhauling of the State Governments of the South and a renewal of martial law." This would be a very nice explanation of the position if it were true. But, unfortunately for BLAIR and the *World*, all the facts point another way.

In the Broadhead letter, BLAIR denounced reconstruction as something which, finished or unfinished, must be overthrown whenever the Democrats obtain control of the National Government. "There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution," he wrote, "and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo the usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to organize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives." That was BLAIR's bid for the Vice-Presidency. Have the two years and a half which have since elapsed materially changed his views? Has he been elected Senator with a full knowledge that these are still his views, or after having repented of them? BLAIR does not leave us in doubt as to the answer. Challenged to explain before the Missouri Legislature voted, he referred explicitly to the Broadhead letter, and declared that he adheres to it still. "There is no item in that letter that I take back," is his emphatic declaration. His main object in going to the Senate, he told the Legislature, is to wage war upon reconstruction. How? Not by compelling the army to disperse the reconstructed Governments, as SEYMOUR would have been required to do had he been chosen President, but by compelling the withdrawal of Federal troops from the South. "You have only to withdraw the troops from the South," he said, the other day, in Missouri, "and their work will be undone." And the Albany *Argus* pronounces this "the true doctrine."

It is evident, then, that the *World* extols BLAIR in utter ignorance of his own words, or that it dishonestly keeps these out of sight in order that it may ascribe to him a totally different policy. With all his faults, BLAIR must despise this trickery. He does not enter the Senate under false pretenses. He goes there, not, as the *World* asserts, accepting what has been done, and resolved to resist only any further "overhauling" that may be attempted, but—to break down the Southern Governments as they now are, and to give the Southern Democracy unchecked control of affairs. His method is simple and sure. Leave the colored voters and the white Republicans at the mercy of the organized enemies of reconstruction, and the result contemplated in the Broadhead letter will be realized. Such is the proposition which commended BLAIR to the Missouri Democrats, and which the *World* applauds as evidence of his fitness for high position in the Senate.

The BLAIR of January, 1871, and the BLAIR of June 30, 1868, are identical. As candidate for the Vice-Presidency and as Senator from Missouri, he is the same enemy of reconstruction, and therefore of order in the Southern States. His purposes are disorganizing and revolutionary, and we must accept his election to the Senate as fairly indicating the spirit and aims of the party whose newspapers hasten to call him leader.

Old-Fashioned Winters.

The Pilgrim Fathers, among other bequests, have left us gloomy accounts of the Winters of their day. It suited their mental frame, no doubt, to paint the objects that surrounded them in dismal colors. But in their days the whooping savage and ravenous beast of prey were associated with a landscape fraught with discomfort. In such a region, as the pilgrim gazed, naught around—

"Struck his sad eye, but deserts lost in snow;
And heavy loaded groves, and solid floods
That stretched athwart the solitary vast
Their icy horrors to the frozen main."

This spectacle, however, if unlike "the golden coast of rich Cathay," was not unpleasing. The bleak granite shores of New-England were, as we have said, in unison with the feelings of the ascetic exiles who came to possess them. They may have thought, with that congenial spirit JAMES VI., thirty years before, that tempests were raised by evil spirits whom it was well to combat. No Dr. FIAN, indeed, or GILLIE DUNCAN appeared for them to torture until some years later. But the general conception that they were subjected to malignant physical influences, as a suitable probation and preparative for future bliss, had a strong hold on the Puritan imagination.

Authentic tables of meteorology would enable us to get at the facts as regards our old-fashioned Winter; but unfortunately these were as little thought of by MILES STANDISH and his companions of the *Mayflower*, as by King JAMES and those who escorted him and his Danish bride from Upslo. All that we know is that the emigrants to Massachusetts Bay in 1620 had never dreamed of such icy pangs as they there encountered. Yet reflection shows how natural it was for them, in perfect good faith, or apart from theological predilection, to over-estimate the cold. The climate of England is so far comparatively mild, that an average difference of some fifteen degrees exists in the Winter months between London and Boston. We may get a notion of the effect on early immigrants by supposing ourselves to settle in Labrador. So far as the actual statistics of temperature go, it is probable that the Pilgrims soon made the fringe of land that borders the sea between Cape Cod and Cape Ann much colder than they found it. They leveled the forests, that is to say, with great promptitude, and it was long before the density of their settlements could have had any appreciable opposing tendency. In the neighborhood of great towns, the ameliorating climatic influences are observable here as in Europe, although to what extent cannot yet be precisely declared. A succession of mild Winters always gives rise to the current belief that the climate is gradually becoming more genial, and to a variety of speculation as to the cause. Of late the deflection of the Gulf Stream from its ancient course toward the Atlantic coast is credited with the change. It is, however, a fact worthy of note that the same idea concerning a modifying climate has been cherished before, only to be rudely exploded. About the time of the Revolution such a theory was prevalent, and was shared, we believe, by FRANKLIN himself. Yet in 1780 came the bitterest frosts ever known; heavy teams and artillery crossed from Manhattan to Paulus' Hook (Jersey City,) and even to Staten Island, and the suffering was extreme throughout the country. After this the notion disappeared for a time, but again crept into favor, and in about a generation was in full force again; but in 1821 there came another tremendous "cold snap," the Hudson and nearly every stream in the North was frozen over, and the delusion that the ecliptic was to be inclined to suit our convenience, and our rigorous January blasts turned into balmy zephyrs, such as blow over Araby the blest, or the spice-tinctured airs that float over Ceylon, was once more abandoned. Even as late as 1864, this pet fancy again timidly lifted its head. In that year heavy wagons went on the ice from Staten Island to Bergen, and, but for the never-stopping and powerful ferry-boats, the North River would have likewise frozen into a solid highway.

The storm that has burst on us in the last few days is much of the same old pattern. Having gone past Midwinter with little snow, and only the most transient reminders of the season, we have been suddenly overwhelmed with a tempest of the sort, literally, that we "read of." The thermometer plunged downward with a recklessness that sets the Gulf Stream and all the prognostications of a tropical Winter at defiance. The delights of muffling furs, of the blazing hearth, and close-drawn red curtains, of the steaming urn, or of whatever else in the way of creature comfort imagination best likes to dwell upon, become once more irresistibly seductive. Snow covers everything with its silent curtain. Its lovely fretted lace is thrown alike over trees and fields, over palace and cabin. Meanwhile, with the intensity of cold, nearly all things, commonly elastic, are stiffened into solidity. The great contiguous rivers are not impassable yet, but they threaten soon to be so; and all their lesser brethren have become

"A crystal pavement by the breath of heaven
Cemented firm."

Clearly, the time has not yet come for us of New-York to revel in the Winter of the tropics. To some luxurious souls, so rough a token of it will be far from agreeable. Those, however, who are cast in a rougher mold will not share this regret. They will feel that the rigors of our climate have had a powerful influence in creating some of the sturdiest virtues of the national character. Had the Pilgrims landed in a climate like that of Mexico, they never would have begotten the nation we now see, nor would their descendants have won Gettysburg. We may well be consoled, therefore, for the desertion of our shore by the Gulf Stream, or for the action of any other mysterious cause to which we may be indebted for this taste of old-fashioned Winter.

Revelations of a Murderer.

RULLOFF has broken the silence of his imprisonment by an appeal to public criticism. He has nothing to say about the crime of which he has been convicted, nothing of the dark suspicions that rest upon his previous life, and, unless by implication, nothing to extenuate his choice of a career that has ended so shamefully. To one thing only he is true—and that is, to the memory of what he persists in regarding as the great work of his life, and in virtue of which he asks us to believe that "no man this day upon God's earth has lived with a higher object" than himself. That RULLOFF believed that his book upon *Method in the Formation of Language* would bring him enormous profit and reputation is beyond a doubt. It is no less true that he caused the boy whom he had educated to be a common thief to share the same conviction, and that this and other accomplices of his crimes exercised, under his direction, their profession of robbery mainly that the philological *magnum opus* should be brought to a conclusion, and they should be enabled to share in the golden harvest which they felt assured would follow its publication. A more curious delusion, probably, does not exist in all the annals of crime, and judging from the samples of his work that RULLOFF has made public, it was as baseless as it was curious. His communication to the Binghamton *Leader*, to be found in our columns of Monday, is a most unique mixture of acuteness, erudition, pure nonsense, and pretentious impudence. It is hardly possible to discuss seriously either its "fundamental facts" or its illustrative examples. The man who could so complacently ignore, as RULLOFF does in this production, the best-established principles of the science with which he was dealing, while showing, at the same time, culture sufficient to appreciate their force, must either have been a most deliberate charlatan, or a most hopeless monomaniac.

RULLOFF found ordinary men deceived by sounding phrases that meant nothing; and the average instinct of the common swindler got so far the better of the perceptions of the scholar, that he thought to revolutionize what now ranks as one of the most exact of sciences, by formulas which are mere verbiage, and discoveries that are but the pretense of half knowledge. What pitiful jargon, when placed alongside of the laborious accuracy of true scholars, is this man's talk about a method that "was for a long time preserved a secret, and was peculiarly in the possession of the priests." His jumbling together of languages of primary and secondary formation is only equaled by the ridiculous inaccuracy of many of his illustrated roots, for which latter, however, the typographical errors of the *Leader* may be partially answerable. It is difficult to find any satisfactory theory to explain the intellectual anomaly of a man who seems to have dipped into modern philology, and who yet talks about restoring the science to "the same exalted footing as when it flourished in the schools of Greece and Rome," without, apparently, having the slightest consciousness that he is talking the grossest nonsense. Starting with such initial delusions, it is not surprising to find our pseudo-philologist apparently innocent of any knowledge of the true place of the great mother-tongue of all European languages—spoken on the Central Asiatic table-land long before there is any evidence of a sacerdotal caste having existed at all, and when amid the primitive society of a pastoral race the daughter (*duhitri*) was the veritable milk-maid which her name imports, and language embalmed the poetry and the works of daily life so that at a distance of thousands of years we can tell the main features of our race, long before one branch went to people the valley of the Ganges, and the other sent waves of population along the shores of the Euxine.

The scientific pretensions of RULLOFF, perhaps, hardly deserved so much attention. It requires but a slight acquaintance with the subject to see through them, and without this slight knowledge their flimsiness can hardly be appreciated. There is, however, some little danger that this interesting felon may impose upon the public pretty much as he imposed upon Mr. RICHMOND, of Meadville, Penn., with his conchological knowledge about the *spondylus spinosus*, and his anatomical talk about the zygomatic process, and the lambdoidal suture. We may freely admit RULLOFF's claim to be considered as the veritable *Admirable Crichton* of criminals, without at all losing sight of the fact that neither the interests of science or of humanity will greatly suffer from the consignment to perpetual oblivion of the great work on *Method in the Formation of Language*, as well as of its author.

MINOR TOPICS.

How long the Parisians can still hold out no man can say, but it is quite clear that their spirit is still undaunted. The ration of flour is now reduced to half a pound daily, per man, and dog-flesh is worth a dollar a pound; still a correspondent writes (on the 21st inst.) that "it is impossible to make the Parisians consider the question of surrendering. They are anxious to fight under competent leadership." This leadership they seemed doomed never to get. TROCHU is admitted to be a failure, and the Council of Defence can find no one to replace him. The curse of France is that it has no competent men, either in the Council or the field, to bring out the true strength of the people. Without generals or statesmen, with popular confidence undermined, and the troops filled with despair, what can France hope to accomplish? Never was a nation placed in so appalling a situation. Such a spectacle would, in less "sensational" days, have been the one absorbing subject of attention throughout the world—but now people read the news carelessly in the morning papers, and the war forms nothing more than a topic of casual conversation over the dinner-table. It seems to be reserved to another age to appreciate the tremendous events which have plunged one of the greatest nations the world ever saw into unparalleled suffering and ruin.

With the half-[illegible] which is characteristic of the Senate [illegible] are to be regarded, that body allowed [illegible] decision, touching the income tax [illegible] for yesterday, to pass unnoticed. Mr. [illegible]'s attempt to bring up the question was [illegible]. Mr. SHERMAN, whose resistance to [illegible] has been as consistent as it is inexplicable, [illegible] the weight of the Finance Committee [illegible] against repeal. The Senate will [illegible] however, if it follows Mr. SHERMAN's lead. In the House, we gladly believe, the prospect for repeal is brighter. Mr. KELLEY is not alone in his appreciation of the importance of curtailing internal taxation as a means of enabling American capital and labor to compete on more equal terms with foreign producers; and he rightly concentrates attention upon the Income tax, as a burden no longer required by the Treasury and especially odious to the community. The subject was yesterday before the Ways and Means Committee, a majority of which [illegible] to be favorable to its [illegible] repeal. [illegible] the money, the collection of which, as we have no doubt Gen. PLEASONTON will be able to show, will absorb most of the receipts. Broad as are the shoulders of the Republican Party, it cannot afford to carry the responsibility of continuing a tax which, unpopular from the start, is now little more than an unprofitable nuisance. We hope for much from Mr. KELLEY's active labors.

It is difficult to understand how the condition of the French armies can ever be worse than it is at present. In the midst of weather probably as severe as we are experiencing here, the French soldiers are without a commissariat, and have scarcely clothes enough to cover them. They flock into the towns shoeless, ragged, and starving. The Army of the North seems to be completely shattered, large bodies of troops arriving at Douai, Arras, and Lille "in a totally disbanded and discouraged condition." Great popular indignation is felt toward GAMBETTA, and surely not without reason. His one idea seems to be to keep the people in ignorance of the true state of affairs. The solitary gleam of light in the dark clouds which hang over the French people is the success of the Garibaldians at Dijon on Sunday, when the Prussians really seem to have met with a severe defeat.

The New-Jersey Legislature yesterday elected FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN Senator, by a joint vote of 43 against 32 for Gov. RANDOLPH, the Democratic nominee. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN will honor the State which has thus honored him. His character commands a degree of respect to which mere politicians never attain, and his experience and ability qualify him for the effective discharge of his duties. It were well for the Senate and the country if the class of public men of whom Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN is a type, were more largely represented. For brawling partisans the Senate is not the place; and the growing tendency to personalities in the debates can be checked only by the introduction of those better elements which adorned the Chamber more largely in days gone by than at present.

A return yesterday submitted to the Senate shows that during the year just closed, the War Department expended $[illegible] for military freights and passage to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus and Cape Horn. The Navy Department, for similar purposes, paid $[illegible]. The two make a total of $[illegible]. These figures have more interest than at first sight they might seem to possess, because of their connection with the controversy that is going on between the Treasury and the Pacific Railroad Companies in the matter of interest. When the act under which the road was constructed was under consideration in Congress, the idea was conveyed that the Government, in fulfillment of its share of the contract, would employ the road for the transportation of all its freight and men to the Pacific coast. The railroad companies now urge, with apparent truth, that the Government has not carried out this part of the bargain, and that their interest account suffers in consequence. The extent of their loss may be estimated from the statements now officially presented.

Our evening contemporary, the *Free Press*, which keeps "pegging away" at the Tammany Ring through all kinds of difficulties, gives a cheerful description of its present quarters. A fire broke out in the building a few nights ago, and now, says the editor, there is no roof to the place, an avalanche of snow rests upon the open floors where the roof ought to be, and in addition "we have seven heavy printing presses piled in a heap over us"—a load enough to crush the spirits and disarrange the ideas of the most elastic of journalists. There is nothing to prevent these presses "from crushing through the frail flooring left untouched by the fire, save a merciful Providence." To produce a good paper under these circumstances is a feat which ought to entitle the editor of the *Free Press* to a gold medal. The one sweet drop in his cup of sorrow is that he cannot possibly be bothered by many applications for employment in his present shaky abode.

One of the most pleasant social gatherings of the year takes place on Thursday evening next at the Union League Club. It is the occasion of the annual reception given to ladies, and unusual pains have been taken this year to provide for the comfort and amusement of the guests. Among other attractions, there will be an exhibition of rare and valuable paintings, the property of members of the Club, lent for this special occasion. A fine picture by KNAUS, for which Mr. A. T. STEWART gave $10,000, will be included in the collection, and Mr. S. H. WALES, one of the Committee of Arrangements, sends a charming "Head of a Brittany Girl," by BOUGUEREAU. Some admirable works by our own artists will also adorn the walls of the Club. The visits of ladies to clubs are few and far between, but the Union League has managed these receptions so well that other clubs will soon be tempted to follow the innovation. The hour is fixed for 9 o'clock, and the evening promises to be one of the most remarkable of the Winter season.

If the bill regulating rank in the navy, as reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs and passed by the House, were nothing more than an adjustment of positions for holiday display, its value would be very small. But by assimilating the rank of the staff officers of the navy to that of the line, it does justice to a meritorious class of officers and terminates a controversy which has created much bad feeling on both sides. That the bill will satisfy everybody its promoters cannot expect. Its merit is, that it concedes the reasonable claims of the Medical Corps, without detracting from the standing of the line, or impairing the discipline of a ship.

FACTORY CHILDREN.

Their Condition in This City—Infants Doing Daily Work—Strain in Some of Our Manufactories—Terrible Evils of Children's Overwork—Efforts of Philanthropists to Check Them.

During the past few months the Children's Aid Society has opened six new night schools in destitute portions of the City. The experience gained in these schools has still further developed the fact, already known to us, of the great numbers of children of tender years in New-York employed in factories, shops, trades and other regular occupations. A child put at hard work in this way is, as is well known, stunted in growth or enfeebled in health. He fails also to get what is considered as indispensable in this country for the safety of the State, a common school education. He grows up weak in body and ignorant or untrained in mind. The parent or relative wants his wages, and insists on his laboring in factories when he ought to be in an infant school. The employer is in the habit of getting labor where he can find it, and does not much consider whether he is allowing his little employes the time and leisure sufficient for preparing themselves for life. He excuses himself, too, by the plea that the child would be half starved or thrown on the poor-house, but for this employment.

The universal experience is that neither the benevolence of the manufacturer nor the conscience of the parent will prevent the steady employment of children of tender years in factory work, provided sufficient wages be offered. Probably, in either case, if the employer were approached by a reasonable person, and it was represented what a wrong he was doing to so young a laborer, or the parent were warned of his responsibility to educate a child he had brought into the world, they would both agree to the reasonableness of the position, and attempt to reform their ways. But the necessities of capital on the one side, and the wants of poverty on the other, soon put the children again at the loom, the machine and the bench, and the result is, masses of little ones, bent and wan with early trial, and growing up mere machines of labor. England has found the evil terrible, and, during the past ten or fifteen years, has been legislating incessantly against it; protecting helpless infancy from the tyranny of capital and the greed of poverty, and securing a fair growth of body and mind for the children of the laboring poor.

There is something extremely touching in these night schools, in the eagerness of the needy boys and girls who have been toiling all day to pick up a morsel of knowledge or gain a practical mental accomplishment. Their occupations are legion. The following are extracts from a recent report of one of our visitors on this subject. At the Crosby-street School, (No. 26,) he says:

"There were some hundred children; their occupations were as follows: They put up insect powder, drive wagons, tend oyster saloons; are tinsmiths, engravers, office-boys, in type founderies, at screws, in blacksmith shops, make cigars, polish, work at packing tobacco, in barber shops, at paper stands, are cash boys, light porters, make artificial flowers, work at hair, are errand boys, make ink, are in SINGER's sewing-machine factory and printing offices, some post bills, some are paint-scrapers, some peddlers; they pack snuff, attend poultry stands at market, in shoe-stores and hat-stores, tend stands, and help painters and carpenters.

At the Fifth Ward school, (No. 141 Hudson-street,) were fifty boys and girls. One of them, speaking of her occupation, said: 'I work at feathers, cutting the feathers from cock's tails. It is a very busy time now. They took in forty new hands today. I get $3 50 a week; next week I'll get more. I go to work at 8 o'clock and leave off at 6. The feathers are cut from the stem, then steamed and curled and packed. They are sent then to Paris, but more South and West.' One boy said he worked at twisting twine; another drove a 'hoisting horse,' another blacked boots, &c.

At the Eleventh Ward School, foot of East Eleventh-street, there was an interesting class of boys and girls under thirteen years of age. One boy said he was employed during the day in making chains of beads, and says that a number of the boys and girls present are in the same business. Another said he worked at coloring maps. Another blows an organ for a music teacher.

At the Lord School, No. 207 Greenwich-street, the occupations of the girls were working in hair, stripping tobacco, crochet, folding paper collars, house-work, tending baby, putting up papers in drug-store," &c., &c.

In making but a brief survey of the employment of children outside of our schools, we discover that there are from 1,500 to 2,000 children, under fifteen years of age, employed in a single branch—the manufacture of paper collars—while between fifteen and twenty years, the number reaches some 8,000. In tobacco factories in New-York, Brooklyn, and the neighborhood, our agents found children *only four years of age*—sometimes half a dozen in a single room. Others were eight years of age, and ranged from that age up to fifteen years. Girls and boys of twelve to fourteen years earn from $4 to $5 a week. One little girl, they saw tending a machine, so small that she had to stand upon a box eighteen inches high to enable her to reach her work. In one room they found fifty children; some little girls, only eight years of age, earning $3 per week. In another there were children of eight and old women of sixty, working together. In the "unbinding collar" they found fifteen boys under fifteen years. Twine factories, ink factories, feather, pocket-book and artificial flower manufacture, and hundreds of other occupations reveal the same state of things.

It will be remembered that when Mr. MUNDELLA, the English member of Parliament, who has accomplished so much in educational and other reforms in Great Britain, was here, he stated in a public address that the evils of children's overwork seemed as great here as in England. Our investigations confirm this opinion. The evil is already vast in New-York and must be checked. It can only be restrained by legislation. What have other States done in the matter?

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATION.

The great manufacturing State of New-England has long felt the evil from children's overwork, but has only in recent years attempted to check it by strict legislation. In 1866 the Legislature of Massachusetts passed an act restraining "the employment of children of tender years in manufacturing establishments," which was subsequently repealed and replaced by a more complete and stringent law in 1867, (chapter 285.) By this act, no child under ten years of age is permitted to be employed in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment in the State. And no child between ten and fifteen years can be so employed, unless he has attended some day school for at least three months of the year preceding, or a "half-time school" during the six months. Nor shall the employment continue, if this amount of education is not secured. The school also must be approved by the School Committee of the town where the child resides.

It is further provided that no child under fifteen shall be so employed more than sixty hours per week. The penalty for the violation of the act is $50 both to employer and parent. The execution of the law is made the duty of the State Constable.

The report of the Deputy State Controller, Gen. OLIVER, shows certain defects in the phraseology of the act, and various difficulties in its execution, but no more than might naturally be expected in such legislation. Thus, there is not sufficient power conferred on the executive officer to enter manufacturing establishments, or to secure satisfactory evidence of the law having been violated; and no sufficient certificates or forms of registration of the age and school attendance of factory children are provided for. The act, too, it is claimed, is not sufficiently yielding, and therefore may bear severely in certain cases on the poor.

The reports, however, from this officer and from the Boston "Bureau of Labor," show how much is already being accomplished in Massachusetts by bring public attention to bear on the subject. Laws often act as favorably by indirect means as by direct. They arouse conscience and awaken consideration, even if they cannot be fully executed. As a class, New-England manufacturers are exceedingly intelligent and public-spirited, and when their attention was called to this growing evil by the law, they at once set about efforts to remedy it. Many of them have established "half-time schools," which they require their young employes to attend; and they find their own interests advanced by this, as they get a better class of laborers. Others arrange "double gangs" of young workers, so that one-half may take the place of the other in the mill, while the former are in school. Others have founded "night schools." There is no question that the law, with all its defects, has already served to lessen the evil.

RHODE ISLAND LEGISLATION.

The Rhode Island act (chapter 139) does not differ materially from that of Massachusetts, except that twelve years is made the minimum age at which a child can be employed in factories, and children, even during the nine months of factory work every year, are not allowed to be employed more than eleven hours per day. The penalty is made but $20, which can be recovered before any Justice of the Peace, and one-half is to go to the complainant and the other to the district or public school.

CONNECTICUT LEGISLATION.

In matters of educational reform Connecticut is always the leading State of the Union. On this subject of children's overwork, and consequent want of education, she has legislated since 1842.

The original act, however, was strengthened and, in part, repealed by another law passed in July, 1869, (chapter 115,) which is the most stringent act on this subject in the American code. In all the other legislation the law is made to apply solely to manufacturers and mechanics; in this it includes all employment of children, the State rightly concluding that it is as much against the public weal to have a child grow up ignorant and overworked with a farmer as with a manufacturer. The Connecticut act, too, leaves out the word "knowingly," with regard to the employer's action in working the child at too tender years, or beyond the legal time. It throws on the employer the responsibility of ascertaining whether the children employed have attended school the required time, or whether they are too young for his labor. Nor is it enough that the child should have been a member of a school for three months; his name must appear on the register for sixty days of actual attendance.

The age under which three months' schooltime is required is fourteen. The penalty for each offense is made $100 to the Treasurer of the State. Four different classes of officers are instructed and authorized to cooperate with the State in securing every child under fourteen three months of education, and in protecting him from overwork, namely, School Visitors, the Board of Education, State Attorneys and Grand Jurors. The State Board of Education is "authorised to take such action as may be deemed necessary to secure the enforcement of this act, and may appoint an agent for that purpose."

The defects of the law seem to be that it provides for no minimum of age in which a child may be employed in a factory, and does not limit the number of hours of labor per week for children in manufacturing establishments. Neither of these limitations are necessary in regard to farm labor.

The agent for executing the law in Connecticut, Mr. H. M. CLEAVELAND, seems to have acted with great wisdom, and to have secured the hearty co-operation of the manufacturers. "Three-fourths of the manufacturers of the State," he says, "of almost everything, from a needle up to a locomotive, were visited, and pledged themselves to a written agreement" that they would employ no children under fourteen years of age, except those with certificates from the local school officers of actual school attendance for at least three months.

This fact alone reflects the greatest credit on this intelligent class. And we are not surprised that they are quoted as saying, "We do not dare to permit the children within and around our mills to grow up without some education. Better for us to pay the school expenses ourselves than have the children in ignorance."

Many of the Connecticut manufacturers have already, at their own expense, provided means of education for the children they are employing; and large numbers have agreed to a division of the children in their employ into alternate gangs—of whom one is in school while the other is in the factory.

When will New-York correct, by similarly humane and stringent legislation, equal evils among us?

C. L. B.,
No. 19 East Fourth-street, New-York.

The Kuklux in Alabama—Letter from the Democratic Governor.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

The following letter addressed by the Governor to the Solicitor of Coosa County, meets with our unqualified commendation. The authority of the State will be fully exerted to repress all spasmodic cases of outrage. The Democratic Party of Alabama plants itself on a platform of law and order:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF ALABAMA,
MONTGOMERY, Jan. 19, 1871.

Solicitor Coosa County, State of Alabama:

DEAR SIR: I have been advised that violence and outrage have been committed by disguised bands in Coosa County.

The information conveyed has not been of an official character, but having reasons to believe that it is true, I desire that you will use every effort and every means in your power, as Solicitor, to bring to justice the violators of the law.

I am determined as Chief Executive of the State of Alabama to maintain the laws and insure domestic peace in every section of the State, and to hold every officer guilty of neglect of duty to a strict accountability, so far as I am empowered by the Constitution and the statutes.

Require the Sheriffs to act zealously, fearlessly and energetically with you. I have great confidence in the good sense and patriotism of the people of Coosa, and I feel assured that they will gladly and promptly co-operate with you in sustaining their law-abiding and peaceful character. Be assured that the peace of the State shall be preserved and the laws vindicated at all hazard. Very respectfully,

ROBERT B. LINDSAY.

New-York and New-Orleans Fast Schedule.

The Railroad Convention at Augusta, Ga., the present week, adopted a resolution to take up all stops and make time as fast as possible between New-Orleans and New-York. The following is the schedule suggested, and which is proposed to be put in operation on the 22d inst: Going North—leave New-Orleans at 8 P. M.; arrive at Mobile at 9 P. M.; at Montgomery at 11:15 A. M.; at Augusta at 7:40 A. M.; at Washington City at 7:30 P. M.; at New-York at 6:20 A. M.—early morning train into New-York. Coming South—leave New-York at 9:20 P. M.; arrive at Washington City at 6:30 A. M.; at Augusta, 7:45 P. M.; Montgomery, 6:45 P. M.; Mobile, 5 A. M.; New-Orleans, 2 P. M. This schedule, it is estimated, will save twenty hours over the present schedule between New-Orleans and New-York—Augusta Constitutionalist, 22d.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Case of Distress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please allow me to mention through your valuable columns, a peculiarly distressing case of want which has come under our notice through visitation by our missionary? It is that of an American family living on Forsyth-street. The father has been sick for three years, more or less, and for the past year has not been able to do a day's work. He is suffering with an attack of dropsy, and his limbs are swollen so much that he has not been able to lie down for three months. They have two children, one a little fellow of four years, and a babe of fourteen months. The wife and mother is not able to do anything more than take care of her husband and child, consequently they have suffered for want of the necessaries of life. They owe for back rent. Everything about their room is neat and clean, and we are satisfied that they are really worthy. The man cannot live long, we think, and his only method of getting rest and sleep is by sitting in a chair and resting his head on a table. We do not feel pecuniarily able to do for them all that really ought to be done, and it occurred to us that a mention of the case might suggest to your kind readers an opportunity to aid in the matter. Yours, truly,

WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.
FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, Monday, Jan. 23, 1871.

The Car Conductor Nuisance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In one of the lines of street-cars, running from the Fulton Ferry, on the Brooklyn side, to the Navy-yard, is to be seen, pasted on one of the sash panes of the front door, a printed prohibition to the car conductor, to collect the fares of passengers on the front platform through that door, and requiring him to go outside of the car, from the rear door, for this purpose; and instead of an ordinary catch, to keep the front door tightly closed, there is a strong hook and staple for this purpose.

Here permit me to say that the person who originated this movement, in mitigation of the numberless abuses to which the public is subjected by street-car companies, through their employes, deserves a monument, for so rare, I may say, until this example, unheard of a care for the City traveling community's health, as well as comfort. For, what is conductors' usage in all New-York City cars, let the weather be what it may? Just watch them, particularly on raw cold days, when the direction of the cars causes a searching draft from front to rear. Is it not to slide the car-door back just sufficiently far to put their head and hand out to collect their fare, while they shelter the remainder of the body behind the partly opened door, which is kept in this position, with an ice-chilled current pouring through it, until change is made and all the platform fares collected? And who does not find himself daily in some car where a broken or worn out catch does not keep some one near the door employed, throughout their ride, in keeping it shut? Now, this is not simply a nuisance of discomfort, but a pregnant cause of colds and rheumatic affections.

Allow me to cite one more nuisance of this class. It is that of the conductor passing continually back and forth through the car to collect the fare. Jammed as the cars frequently are, both within and without, the manner in which women as well as men are elbowed out of the conductor's way, and their feet trodden upon by him in this operation, without a word of expostulation or remonstrance, is not the least curious exhibition of your meek, thankful-for-any-public-abuse American. It is true that these be-elbowed people know very well that any complaint made on the spot against this usage would only subject them to some insolent reply, even if they were not put off the car for presuming to do so. But, passing this nuisance by, is not this inside fare collecting the pickpocket's best opportunity for carrying on his little game? What better one in a jammed car? He sees each pocket-book taken out; where it is put back. He knows that every one's attention is absorbed in keeping his shins and feet from contact with the conductor's heavy shoes, or his sides from his ponderous elbows as he pushes on, regardless of everything but securing his fares. Why, were the directors of these car companies in collusion with the pickpockets, they could not have devised a state of things better than this, in their mutual interests.

Yet simple as is the remedy for this very serious and constant nuisance, there is hardly a street-car official of any grade who will not say it is impracticable, as it may give him some little trouble. The remedy is this: place a conspicuous placard on each side of the car, near the rear platform, with the caution, "pay on entering: fare five cents," and enforce the rule. The public will soon become educated to this, and have their five cent pieces ready before stopping a car; and thus many will avoid being cheated in their change as they are often now, when finding they have only a $5 bill to offer for their fare.

Now, as to nuisance No. 3, as that embodiment of the wisdom of the people, that Nature's kindly gentleman, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, was in the habit of saying when he desired to drop an unpleasant subject, this reminds me of a story: When one of those gracious, graceless Hanoverian GEORGES—it could have been neither of those precious scamps, the Second nor Fourth; and as to the First, the only speech in English of his on record that I remember was the one he made on his entry into London, when, to the half-drunken, shouting mob, he, putting his head out of the carriage-window, exclaimed: "Hurra! My goot peebles, I have come for your goods," to which a quick-witted son of the Green Isle promptly replied: "Yes, bedad! and for our chattels, too," he must have been the third of that ilk, said to a celebrated preacher of his day: "I hear, I hear, that you are very frank, very frank in telling people of their faults. Now I want you to tell me any of mine." Somewhat taken aback, the reverend divine replied, "Since your Majesty commands me, I will mention one. When your Majesty comes into church with her Majesty the Queen, the people seem a good deal disturbed at your Majesties conversing together somewhat loudly during the sermon." "Very good, very good," replied the royal GEORGE; "now tell me of some other." To which the reverend gentleman answered, "I have presumed, at your Majesty's commands, to tell you of one fault; when I find that this has been corrected, I may venture to tell you of some other."

OCCASIONAL CITY VISITOR.
WEST POINT, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1871.

Madison-Avenue Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our City railroads are run in every interest but that of the long-suffering and imposed-on public.

An occurrence today on the Madison-avenue line proved this to me, if proof were needed, and as many of my friends have complained of the same thing, I address you on the subject. I entered a car painted "Madison-avenue and Central Park" at STEWART's, intending to alight at Thirty-eight-street. When we got to Thirty-second-street (the depot) the conductor told the passengers they would have to wait for the next car through—this, although the sign on the car implied an assertion to the contrary.

In all the cold and storm of this keen wintry day, a number of ladies were compelled to wait in an open car, exposed to the terrible atmosphere for at least ten minutes.

Of course there was great murmuring at this treatment on the shortest line in the City, where there is least excuse for it. In fact the whole management displays an intention to comply with the letter of the charter without the slightest regard to the convenience of the residents along the line. Very respectfully, A. E. L.

MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1871.

Personal.

Hon. Hillyard Cameron and Hon. William Miles, of Canada; Hon. J. G. Bentley, of Buffalo; Hon. T. H. McClure, of Milwaukee; Geo. Darling, of Rochester; F. R. Myers and H. Starring, of Chicago, and W. Scott, Esq., of Louisville, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. D. K. McCarthy, of Syracuse; Dr. McMillin, of the United States Army; Hon. H. T. Munson, of Washington; Waldo F. Ward, of Boston; Gen. W. B. Mixer, of Buffalo; Hon. J. Condit Smith, of New-Jersey, and Col. H. L. McComb, of Delaware, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Gov. Smith, of Alabama, is at the Grand Central Hotel. P. W. Gale, of Troy, and F. F. Miner, of Albany, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. R. M. Pettit, of Hartford, and A. L. Hollman, Esq., of Boston, are at the Grand Hotel. George Peabody Russell, Esq., of Salem; C. P. Horton, G. R. Minot and D. H. Bullard, of Boston, and Grenville R. Brown, of Providence, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Rev. Dr. Eaton, of Pennsylvania, and J. A. Yost, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House. Mr. Charles Fechter is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax—Another Georgia Member Admitted—Example of Democratic Inconsistency—The Alabama Claims—Suffering Among the Indians—Collector Murphy and the Fenians.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Ways and Means Committee today discussed at some length the proposed repeal of the income tax, but no conclusion was reached. Commissioner PLEASONTON dropped in a moment and stated that it wouldn't be necessary for the Committee to consider whether any tax should take its place, because he [illegible] it would yield [illegible] small that it could be easily spared, especially as the [illegible] be largely augmented. An attempt was made by Senator SCOTT to get the bill repealing the income tax before the Senate just at the close of the day, so that it might come up as unfinished business to-morrow. Although it had been assigned for today, the Civil Service bill held its place because unfinished. Mr. SCHURZ, who had the floor, would not yield it to Mr. SCOTT to make a motion to postpone the Civil Service bill, unless the Senate would agree that its discussion should be continued as soon as the repeal of the income tax should be decided. Objection was made to such an arrangement. As soon as Mr. SCHURZ concludes his speech to-morrow, Mr. SCOTT will make another attempt to gain the floor, and, if successful, will make the motion to postpone. It is somewhat doubtful if it succeeds, but, being the next special order, it will come before the Senate immediately after the subject now under discussion.

ANOTHER GEORGIA MEMBER ADMITTED.

The sixth member from Georgia, STEPHEN A. CORKER, Democrat, was sworn in today. Objection was made by Gen. BUTLER because there was a contest, and the notice of contest was read. The only question presented was whether the House would go behind the Governor's certificate and refuse to seat a man otherwise eligible simply because notice of contest was given. This the House has uniformly refused to do, and again refused on this occasion by voting down, 41 to 148, Gen. BUTLER's motion to refer the credentials to the Elections Committee. The notice of contest reveals strong grounds for its basis, and if a tithe of the allegations are proven, the House will enforce the lesson upon the lawless people of Georgia that violence, intimidation and murder at elections must surely result in the rejection of the men thus sent here. The lesson was not lost upon the White Camelia gentlemen of Louisiana, and will not be upon the Kuklux of Georgia.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

Shortly after this result, curiously enough, the inevitable Democratic chicken came home to roost. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill being up, the Secret Service fund and San Domingo got to the surface, bringing with it the matter of the instructions of the Indiana Legislature to the Representatives of that State to vote against annexation. The Republicans immediately seized the fact of the outrage upon Senator BURSON, of the Indiana Senate, whose case was exactly parallel to that of the Georgia Democrat just admitted, but who was nevertheless denied the privilege of his seat, by a Democratic Senate, while the Democracy of this House had just rebuked such conduct when it proceeded from a Republican. The debate was sharp and telling for a few moments between COBURN and SHANKS, on the Republican side, and VOORHEES on the Democratic side. The latter made wry faces at the contrast. It served to point the moral and adorn the oft-repeated tale of Democratic inconsistency and party stultification.

NO FURTHER SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The War Department has issued an order suspending the sale of arms and ammunition for the present. The Department has uniformly refused to recognize the agents of either the French or German Governments in their sales. Many complaints from the partisans of both parties have, however, been made; and though this Government does not recognize the right of any one to object to its action in this matter, it is yet thought politic to discontinue sales at present.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House today did not reach the consideration of the *Alabama* claims question, and therefore agreed to take it up on Thursday.

MR. SEWARD'S PRESERVER REWARDED.

The Committee agreed to a joint resolution granting to Sergt. ROBINSON, the gallant soldier who saved the life of Ex-Secretary SEWARD at the time of the assassination, $5,000 and a gold medal. They also further considered the case of the steamer *Meteor*, but came to no conclusion.

SUFFERING IN THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The reports from the Indian country north of the Pacific Railroad indicate much suffering among the Indians. The military officers at Forts Laramie and Fetterman report many destitute Indians daily arriving, and the Indian Bureau being wholly without funds wherewith to purchase supplies to feed them, it was determined today that supplies should be furnished from the commissariat of the army until other arrangements could be made. The order to this effect has accordingly been made.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The Banking and Currency Committee, today, further considered the proposition to establish central redemption in New-York City. A long and able letter from Hon. AMASA WALKER was read in support of the system, but no conclusions were reached. The proposition to make new plates for the tens and twenties of the national bank circulation will probably be favorably reported by the Committee. The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury that it would cost $690,000 to renew them has been recalled for revision, and it is believed that it can be materially reduced.

COLLECTOR MURPHY AND THE EXILES.

Mr. Collector MURPHY's action in receiving the released Fenians with a Government vessel, and apparently in the name of the Government, is the subject of official criticism here, but it is not likely that any action will be taken, unless there should be a call upon this Government for explanation, which has not yet been made. There is, therefore, no truth in the reports current this morning, that the Secretary of the Treasury had called on Mr. MURPHY for his resignation.

THE GENERAL CABLE BILL.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate today reported back with an amendment the General Cable bill recently passed by the House in such a hurry, and it was placed on the calendar.

STATE WAR LOANS.

The Finance Committee reported adversely on Mr. MORTON's bill refunding the war-fund interest and discount to the States. There was a minority report in favor of refunding the interest only. Mr. MORTON will call the subject before the Senate very soon again. It is probable the report of the minority of the Committee will be indorsed by a large majority of the Senate.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AGAIN DEBATED.

Civil service reform was debated for two hours today. Mr. PATTERSON made the first speech, and drew illustrations from the condition of the service in the New-York Custom-house. He seemed, to Mr. CONKLING, to reflect on the Collector of that port, who accordingly replied, defending that officer. In a colloquy between Messrs. CONKLING and PATTERSON, the latter Senator stated that no testimony taken before the Retrenchment Committee reflected at all on the character of the Collector, the Surveyor, or the Naval Officer of New-York. He declined to discuss the evidence taken in regard to the general-order system, or the degree of responsibility attaching to those officers for the conduct of the general-order business. Mr. CONKLING's strictures on the composition of the Sub-Committee sent to New-York, and on what he regarded the anomalous action of the Retrenchment Committee upon the resolution of his colleague, called up Mr. FENTON and Mr. PATTERSON in explanations. Mr. FENTON denied that the resolution for investigation had so narrow a basis as opposition to Mr. MURPHY's appointment. The speeches, despite their somewhat personal features, were moderate and courteous in tone.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL.

The bill to establish a territorial form of government in the District of Columbia came back to the Senate today, with the House amendments. Mr. PATTERSON moved that the Senate non-concur in the amendments, and send the bill to a committee of conference. Quite a sharp discussion arose, many Senators desiring that the District Committee should have the bill before them again. It was pretty conclusively shown that to send the bill before the Committee again would prevent its passage at this session, and as that proposition was voted down by 25 to 33, and the Committee of Conference was authorized, Mr. THURMAN, who is one of the members of the Conference Committee, will attempt to have some principle of minority representation incorporated in the bill before its final passage.

THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has not yet come to a decision regarding the Venezuela claims. The awards of the commission amount to over a $1,000,000. The Venezuelan Government claim that the action of the commission was not impartial, and resist payment on that ground. The Committee has taken evidence on that point and will receive more before coming to a decision.

THE EXAMINATION INTO SOUTHERN AFFAIRS.

The Special Committee investigating Southern affairs met today and examined the son of Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina. Several other witnesses are subpoenaed, and the Committee will hold daily meetings, or as often as it can get witnesses before it. The Republicans of North Carolina and of Georgia promise to present evidence enough before the Committee to prove the truth of all that has been alleged concerning outrages in those States.

THE INDIAN TERRITORIAL BILL.

The Indian Territorial Government bill, reported from the Indian Affairs Committee of the House last week, got its quietus today by a recommittal to the Indian Committee. It was opposed by so many diverse influences that its defeat seemed certain unless the differences were harmonized, which, it is hoped, will be done before it is again reported.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Supervisor EMORY forwards to the Internal Revenue office details of another raid in Tennessee, with mounted infantry. Three illicit stills were destroyed, together with a large amount of mash. He also found a quantity of manufactured tobacco, unstamped, which he directed the local authorities to seize.

Commissioner PLEASONTON has recommended to Congress the passage of a bill extending the tobacco warehousing system, so as to give dealers from the West and South equal facilities with those at the seaboard cities. A large delegation of tobacco dealers from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Virginia, in an interview with the Commissioner today, informed him that at a meeting held this morning the leading dealers of the country approved of his recommendation. The law at present in force discriminates very largely in favor of the ports of entry. The Commissioner assured the delegation that the rumored changes in the regulations, requiring the affixing of the export stamp to packages of tobacco intended, would not be enforced at present. Supervisor BRIGHLAND, of Texas, reports that he has recovered about $5,000 more from the defaulting revenue officers, TALLIS and GLENN, at Galveston. Several indictments have been found against these persons, and their trial is set down for this week.

USE OF THE WATER-ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

In response to a resolution of the Senate's the Secretary of War says the amount of money expended for military freights and passages to the Pacific coast, by way of the Isthmus and Cape Horn, during the year just closed, was $69,395, and the Secretary of the Navy says the Navy Department paid $106,926 for freight and $129,000 for the transportation of men by the routes named. For the passage of naval officers to the Pacific, $2,832 were paid from the naval funds.

SENATOR BLAIR AT THE CAPITOL.

Gen. BLAIR, who arrived here today from St. Louis, was on the floor of the Senate this afternoon.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD QUESTION.

The members of the Committee on Appropriations are pledged not to reveal their proceedings on the Pacific Railroad question until they shall be ready to make a report.

THE WEST POINT CADET LYNCHING.

The Sub-Military Committee directed to proceed to West Point was not appointed with reference to the colored Cadet SMITH, as stated, but to investigate the facts connected with the lynch-law proceeding of certain members of the First Class, who at midnight took three young cadets from their beds and forced them to fly from the Academy.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Levy Tuttle, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States; Benj. Devoe, to be Collector of Internal Revenue of the Twenty-sixth District of New-York; Thomas J. McKenny, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Washington Territory; J. M. Trask, to be Agent for the Tabequasche Utes, in Colorado; John Hall, to be Pension Agent at Brooklyn; J. S. Littlefield, to be Agent for the Grand River Indians, Colorado; H. W. Pick, to be Register of the Land Office at Harrison, Ark.; J. B. Monteith, to be Indian Agent at the Nez Perces Agency, Idaho; and A. J. Curtis, to be Indian Agent for the Territory of New-Mexico.

ICE AND THE ICE-BOATS.

The Crop of the Hudson River Field—Workmen Busily Employed—The Steamer Connecticut to Make a Dash for New-York—Navigation on the Glassy Surface—Exciting Race with an Express Train.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-BALTIMORE, on the Hudson, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1871.

At this extreme northern point of the Hudson River ice-field, the mercury stood this morning 8° below zero. The ice is about seven inches thick, on an average, although in some places it is eight. The snow covers the surface like a blanket, and effectually retards the work of congelation. If to-night should be favorable for freezing, two hundred men will be placed at work to-morrow. At Stuyvesant the ice is but six inches thick, and is warmly mantled with snow. At Hudson there is a thickness of ten inches, with the thermometer at 9° below zero. Cutting is to be commenced there to-morrow. At Catskill the average is seven inches, with a surface of snow. At Coeymans, Germantown, Tivoli, Athens, Poughkeepsie and New-Hamburg the field is about six or seven inches thick, with the thermometer at 2° below zero. Probably 10,000 men and 3,000 teams will be busily at work to-morrow. Apprehensions of a disastrous thaw prevail among the older and more experienced observers, and it is not certain that the Hudson River ice-crop may not yet prove scant, as it did last Winter.

THE STEAMER CONNECTICUT.

Rumors are again agitating the parties most interested that the steamer *Connecticut* is about to leave her present resting-place at Tivoli and recklessly make a dash for New-York. Devout wishes are expressed for her destruction if the attempt is made. Admiral HANCOX and Capt. DEMING are confident that their boat can cut her way through six inches of ice as soon as a thaw has somewhat relaxed its firmness. This was successfully accomplished last season without any damage to the vessel. It was a remarkable feat, which no other craft has ever performed. Capt. DEMING thinks that a boat can be built that will run through any ice between the Metropolis and the capital throughout the year. The safe passage of the *Connecticut* through the ice last year seems to argue favorably for the more hazardous experiment of the present season.

THE ICE-BOATS.

There is nothing in the heavens above, nor on the earth beneath, nor in the waters under the earth, that can be compared to the ice-boats for beauty, speed and grace. The motion is peculiar and exciting both to the spectator and the rider. It is neither rolling nor bowling, but a flash-like darting—a direct cut against space and time. A very rude affair can be improvised for the sport. An old boat, with steel runners, a new boat with rubber springs or iron-shod edges, sails of ordinary canvas, and a rudder of steel, will well serve the purpose. A little practice with steering-gear and rigging will enable one to guide the craft tolerably well—well enough, at least, to avoid weak places and air-holes. Today a most novel and exciting race took place between a boat of this sort and the express-train, near Coeymans. The ice-craft carried two gentlemen and three ladies. The Union colors fluttered at the mast-head. A part only of the canvass was up until the train was nearly abreast, when the whole was thrown to the gale. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs, the gentlemen their hats, and the ice-cutter actually leaped in its start. The quick eye of the engine-driver saw the point at a glance, and with one hand he seized the lever and threw on all the steam, while with the other he opened the shrill throat of the whistle. The engine tore down the road, whisking the train of cars behind. The passengers soon were aroused to the situation. Windows were thrown up, handkerchiefs and hats were furiously waved and as excitedly responded to by those on board the ice-boat. The red-hot engine seemed to comprehend the situation, and strained its iron nerves to the utmost; the rails seemed to leap backward from the wheels, while the whole train darted ahead like an arrow. The boat glided on, still abreast, until swinging around a point and gaining a new impetus from the wind, it quickly took the lead until clear ice was passed and the snow-crust impeded her progress. The dash was enough to show what such craft could do in competition with any kind of land locomotion. These ice-boats are becoming "all the rage" along the Hudson. Next year there will probably be a very large number in use. They are not expensive, and can be made safe for any contingency. Even should an air-hole be plunged into, the craft may be secure. The fleet which has its head-quarters at Poughkeepsie is now the most complete of its kind in this country. Tests soon to be made will demonstrate all the points as to their speed, safety, and general utility as a sporting apparatus.

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Gov. ALCORN's Message is sixty feet long.

A man has been sent to prison for nine months in Vermont for sending threatening letters.

Only two citizens of New-Orleans pay tax on over a quarter of a million dollars' worth of real estate.

A telegram from Victoria reports that the terms of union of British Columbia with the Dominion were accepted by the Legislative Council on the 18th inst. by a unanimous vote.

A party of New-York gentlemen are said to have paid $35,000 for the young trotting horse *Blackford*, in Scott County, Kentucky. He made one race in public as a three-year old, in which he is said to have scored 2:31.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Convention is to be held in Harrisburg on the 15th of March. It will nominate candidates for Auditor and Surveyor-General, to be elected in October.

Messrs. PRATT & WENTWORTH, extensive stove-dealers, are reported to have suspended in Boston, with liabilities estimated at $600,000 and assets to the amount of $500,000. The cause of the failure is attributed to engagements outside of their regular business.

A Boston grocer, who excited the ire of one of his customers by presenting at his house his bill for goods rendered, was waited upon soon after by a daughter of the debtor, who said: "I wish you wouldn't come with that bill when father's home—it makes him nervous to be dunned." The grocer apologized.

JOHN TEMPLE indicted with JOHN UTLEY for the murder of WILLIAM THOMAS HUDSON, on the 9th of November last, has just been tried before the Supreme Court of Orleans County, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 13th day of March next. TEMPLE is a young man. UTLEY will be tried at the next term of the Court in May.

The Hudson *Register* says that a colored woman named MARIA CESAR, aged about sixty years, was murdered at Kinderhook early on Monday morning, by her daughter, ANNA HUYCK, twenty-seven years old, who is supposed to be insane. The daughter used a razor and completely severed the windpipe, causing death almost instantly.

The citizens of Knoxville, Tenn., voted on Saturday by a decisive and gratifying majority, to authorize the levy of a tax for the establishment and support of public schools. The *Chronicle* says that the result is the more acceptable because it was secured by the very best class of our citizens, without distinction of party—a fact which must take politics entirely out of the schools, and insure success.

The Quebec *Mercury* assures its American neighbors that Canadians are quite as anxious as they to see an extension of the provisions of the extradition treaties, to cover the numerous crimes of frequent occurrence which are now outside its limits. At present a large class of criminals, such as burglars, pickpockets, garroters, confidence-men and other rascals, find a safe refuge on the borders.

The Maine temperance men are to hold a State Convention in Augusta, on Tuesday, Jan. 31. The call says that the Convention is not to be held in the interest of any political party, religious sect or secret organization, and that it is intended to be a gathering of all friends of prohibition for prayer, deliberation and action upon one of the most important interests connected with the welfare of the State.

A young man named WM. W. SCOTT, nineteen years of age, arrived in New-Bedford, Mass., on Monday evening, who, the *Mercury* says, about two years ago, worked his way to Kansas, and, with a friend, purchased a small tract of land. The venture was not a successful one, and the climate not agreeing with him, he walked to Chicago, and from there worked his way on a cattle train to New-York. Obtaining no employment in this City, he walked to Boston, and with a little money which he found rode as far as Mansfield on Saturday, and from there walked to New-Bedford. He says he is bound to earn a living, and as a last resort will go to sea.

Sale of the Derby Collection of Oil-Paintings.

Last evening the sale of the Derby collection of oil-paintings commenced at LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.'s Art Galleries, Clinton Hall. The attendance was unprecedentedly large, many out-of-town buyers being present, beside the majority of our resident patrons of the fine arts. As a general thing the bidding was brisk, though the sale did not terminate until 11 P. M. The following were the prices obtained for the principal pictures: "Refreshments for the Picnic," by CARAUD, $480; "The Bowling-alley," by BARON, $675; "The Card-Players," by BILLET, $625; "The Listeners," by GUDE, $525; "The Unwelcome Visitors," by Compte CALIX, $600; "Cattle," by VAN MARCKE, $1,200; "The Return" and "The Departure," by BOUGUEREAU, $2,100 each; "Afternoon," by BARON, $825; "The Examination," by HILDEBRAND, $800; "Still Life," by DESGOFFE, $2,250; "At the Window," by WILLEMS, $825; "Royal Favors," by BARON, $860; "Artist's Studio," $660; "The Careful Servant," by JULES WORMS, $410; "Modesty," by LAFON, $625; "Interior," by FRERE, $1,050; "The Duel," by ISABEY, $350; "Landscape," by THEODORE ROUSSEAU, $675; "Landscape," by GUDE, $650; "Unfriendly Pets," by ESCOSURA, $675; "Arabs," by PASINI, $170; "Spring," by JACQUE, $1,500; "Cattle," VOLTZ, $1,350; "The Troubled Conscience," by LOUIS GALLAIT, $3,000; "Shall I Marry Again," by BOUTIBONNE, $925; "Girl Bound by Cupids," by CHAPLIN, $1,125; "The Difficult Answer," by BAUGNIET, $2,300; "Richelieu," by BAKALOWICZ, $825. MARECHAL's two pastilles were withdrawn. Among the principal purchasers were W. and D. Appleton, B. F. Field, Keraigan, A. H. Barney, A. L. Brown and J. H. Sherwood. The sale will be continued this evening.

"THE PALATIAL TEMPLE OF PHARMACY."—The wholesale and retail departments of the Palatial Temple of Pharmacy, No. 594 Broadway, extending through to Crosby-street, a distance of some 250 feet, will be thrown open to the public for inspection, today, by Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD. It is well worth a visit.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.—$500 reward for an incurable case. Sold by druggists, or by mail 60 cents. A pamphlet free. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

A Cold Seems a Small Affair.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption and then follows almost certain death. Take a cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, the well-known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all Druggists.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

DIED.

BAKER.—In Detroit, Mich., on the 21st inst., GEORGE A. BAKER, in the 60th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place in the Dutch Church, corner of 27th-st. and 5th-av., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock.

DEVEAU.—On Monday, Jan. 23, Mrs. MARY, widow of Peter B. Deveau, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 24 Forsyth-st. The remains will be taken to Upper New-Rochelle for interment, on Thursday morning. Carriages in attendance at New-Rochelle depot on arrival of the 11½ A. M. train from New-York.

FEARING.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 24, HARRIET RICHMOND, widow of the late Daniel B. Fearing.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 73 [illegible] on Friday next, at 10½ A. M.

FOOTE.—At Harlem, Tuesday, Jan. 24, LOUISE L. FOOTE, wife of Charles W. Foote.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

HUMBERT.—On Monday evening, Jan. 23, FRANCES H., only child of George A. and Henrietta M. Humbert, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grandfather, Francis Megela, Esq., old No. 81 Powers-st., near Ewen-st., Williamsburg. Take Grand-street cars.

HILLS.—In this City on Monday evening, Jan. 23, Miss ELIZA A. HILLS, formerly of Hartford, Conn., aged 64 years.

Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) morning, from Presbyterian Home Chapel, East 73d-st., near Madison-av., at 11½ o'clock.

LINTZ.—On Monday morning, 23d inst., MARIA LOUISE, daughter of William and Maria Lintz.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 41 West 51st-st.

MOORE.—At Newark, N. J., suddenly, on Sunday, 22d inst., WM. J. MOORE, of heart disease, aged 45 years, 9 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Clinton-avenue Reformed Church, Newark, on Thursday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PARSONS.—In Hartford, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 22, MARY, wife of John C. Parsons, and daughter of the late Samuel McClellan, M. D., of Philadelphia.

Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PICARD.—In this City, on Sunday evening, 22d inst., ANTOINETTE MARIOTTE, wife of Henri Picard, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 7 East 49th-st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SLATE.—On Tuesday morning, 24th inst., CHARLES H. SLATE.

Funeral services this day (Wednesday) at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Luke's Hospital, corner of 54th-st. and 5th-av. His friends are invited to attend without further notice.

VANDERBILT.—At Flatbush, Jan. 23, ANN VANDERBILT, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Stillwell, Flatbush.

WALL.—On Monday, Jan. 23, LYDIA A. WALL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 656 Dekalb-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WEED.—At Darien, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 22, NATHANIEL WEED, in the 85th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church in Stamford, on Thursday, the 26th, at 11½ o'clock. The train leaves New-Haven depot for Stamford at 9 A. M. Trains leave Stamford for New-York at 1:25 and 3:45 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Stamford depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, for the cure of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a torpid state of the liver and stomach.

The success of my medicines in curing Pulmonary Consumption is too well established to admit of skepticism. I do not wish to be understood to say that when lungs are destroyed any medicine can create new ones; but I do say that when a patient has a violent cough, night-sweats, creeping chills, is emaciated, confined to the bed, a cure may be effected. I will venture to say that two-thirds of the cases of Consumption are caused by liver complaint and dyspepsia. The mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes sympathises with the liver and stomach, and frequent slight colds hasten into Consumption.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the most powerful purifiers of the blood known. It collects and ripens all the morbid matter in the lungs, and expels it by expectoration, or by the formation of gatherings, which break into the bronchia and are spit up in large quantities, the lungs being thereby restored to health.

In order to do this, the stomach must be prepared so that digestion will go on.

The Mandrake Pills cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels of all mucous slime and vitiated matter that clogs up the system and prevents digestion.

The Seaweed Tonic mixes with the food and strengthens it so that it does not sour, and it goes through the process of chylification and is made into good blood.

When the stomach has got in this condition, the Pulmonic Syrup soon ripens the matter in the lungs, and a cure is effected.

Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption, confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought I could not live a week. Then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain and night-sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

I was weighed shortly after my recovery, then looking like a mere skeleton, and weighed only ninety-seven pounds; now my weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years have enjoyed uninterrupted health.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 North 6th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College-place, New-York,
Wholesale Agent.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 28, 1871, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 6½ A. M., on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 3½ A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba will be drawn Jan. 27. Circulars sent. Post-office Box No. 4,364.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

PROPRIETOR OF BOX NO. [illegible] Post-office, requests an interview with all first-class Life Insurance agents. Important.

COMMISSIONER FOR ALL STATES and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KAATERSKILL,
AND OTHER POEMS.
By the late R. WEIR ROOSEVELT.

"Conspicuous for gentle sentiment, pleasant satire, and a lively wit."

"His poems are not so numerous as they are excellent."

"Tender and aspiring in sentiment."

Handsomely bound in extra cloth. Price $1 50.

The proceeds of the sale of the book are to be given to St. Johnland.

For sale by all book-sellers, or sent by mail on receipt of the price by the publisher,
CHARLES F. ROPER, No. 3 Bible House.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1871.

At the request of the Special Committee charged with the investigation of matters relating to the party organization in the City of New-York, the meeting of the Republican State Committee, heretofore called for Thursday, Jan. 26 inst., is hereby postponed for two weeks, and will be held at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, in New-York, on THURSDAY, Feb. 9 next, at 12 o'clock, to receive and consider the report of the aforesaid Committee, and to transact other business which may be presented.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
LOCKWOOD L. DOTY, Secretary.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE RECEPTION to be given by the Union League Club, it was found impossible to procure the Union League Theatre for Tuesday evening for the meeting of the delegates elect to the Grant Central Club.

The meeting has been postponed until MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 8 o'clock, at the same place.

NATHAN KINGSLEY, Pres. 1st Dis. Grant Club.
WM. H. LAWRENCE, Pres. 16th Dis. Grant Club.
JOHN I. O'BRIEN, Pres. 5th Dis. Grant Club.
JOHN D. LAWSON, Pres. 7th Dis. Grant Club.
CHAS. BLACKIE, Pres. 13th Dis. Grant Club.
JAMES CUMMINGS, Pres. 9th Dis. Grant Club.
MARSHALL B. BLAKE, Pres. 14th Dis. Grant Club.
EUGENE MARTIN, Pres. 10th Dis. Grant Club.
A. A. MARKS, Pres. 3d Dis. Grant Club.
WM. H. GROGAN, Pres. 18th Dis. Grant Club.
CHAS. N. BRACKETT, Pres. 4th Dis. Grant Club.

THE PERUVIAN-SPANISH WAR.

Continuation of the Iron-Clad Malicious Prosecution Case—The Plaintiff's Testimony Fails to Sustain the Allegations Made at the Opening.

The trial of the case of ANTONIA MILLAN against Capt. JOHN GRAHAM, for alleged malicious prosecution, was continued before Judge McCUNN and a jury, in the Superior Court, yesterday. Mr. TORRENCE, an attorney, testified that in a conversation with Judge GARVIN at the time he rendered his decision, dismissing the action and discharging the order of arrest obtained by Capt. GRAHAM against the plaintiff in this case and DOMINGUEZ for moneys advanced to them, Judge GARVIN said he had rendered his decision solely on the ground that MILLAN was joined in the action with DOMINGUEZ, who was a foreign Consul and a privileged character. The affidavit of Capt. GRAHAM, on which MILLAN was arrested, was put in evidence by plaintiff, in which it was set forth that MILLAN had falsely and fraudulently represented to Capt. GRAHAM that he was worth several millions of dollars, and desired to purchase iron-clads; that he (Capt. GRAHAM) entered into negotiations for the purchase of the *Dunderberg*, which fell through by the fault of MILLAN; that other contracts followed for the purchase of other iron-clads, but, through the fault of MILLAN, these contracts also fell through; that after several such failures on the part of MILLAN, and after Capt. GRAHAM had spent large sums of money, and made himself liable for other large amounts under such contracts, he (Capt. GRAHAM) refused to further negotiate with MILLAN unless he received a deposit as an indemnity against future failures to fulfill his contracts by MILLAN; that MILLAN thereupon deposited, or caused to be deposited with Capt. GRAHAM, bonds of the joint issue of Peru and Chili to the amount of $500,000, which, to some extent, has formed the basis of these long series of litigations; that, contrary to MILLAN's representations, he was not the owner of millions, nor had he personal control or right to dispose of the bonds he had deposited with Capt. GRAHAM, and on which the latter had made his advances and incurred the liabilities for which he now holds MILLAN liable, and that the Government of Chili had so advertised in the public prints, and given notice of the non-payment of interest. At this point Mr. VANDERPOOL argued to the Court that the complaint was wholly defective so far as the first count, charging false imprisonment, was concerned. He called attention to the preceding twenty-folio affidavit of Capt. GRAHAM which had been read, and on which the order of arrest against MILLAN had been obtained. The plaintiff, he said, could not pretend to be able to contradict, perhaps, a single allegation in that affidavit, and merely alleges generally that it is false and fraudulent. While under the English authorities, as well as the American, which clearly limit the amount of damages for a false arrest, to the amount of the bond fixed in the discretion of the Judge at the time of granting the order, it is made incumbent on the plaintiff to distinctly allege in his pleading the portions of the affidavit which they propose to prove false and fraudulent; and that under the pleading, as it stood, no testimony could be offered as to the alleged falsity or fraudulency of the allegations contained in the affidavit.

Ex-Judge FULLERTON contended that the general allegations of falsity and fraud in obtaining the order of arrest was sufficient, and that the bond given on the order of arrest was not the limit of damage in an action of false imprisonment.

Mr. JOHN GRAHAM replied, arguing that the Code furnished a complete system of legislation on the question of civil arrest. It provides how a person is to get into prison, how he is to get out, and what responsibilities he shall have the right to enforce against the party causing the arrest, if it appear that his imprisonment was improper. To guard against a failure of the person arrested to be secure in holding the party causing the arrest for an amount sufficient to indemnify him for the injury sustained, it lay with him to apply to the Judge fixing the amount in the bond to increase that amount, as in cases of injunction. What transpired in the Court yesterday, Mr. GRAHAM continued, would show the force of the position assumed by defendant's counsel. The plaintiff, if he testifies to anything, must testify to that which could only occur in the presence of DOMINGUEZ, who is dead, and if it should appear that DOMINGUEZ had deceived the plaintiff, was it not with equal force to be assumed, as they did assume, that he had also deceived Capt. GRAHAM. Even from the letter of Capt. GRAHAM to DOMINGUEZ, which was yesterday produced by the plaintiff, it was plain that Capt. GRAHAM considered himself deceived by DOMINGUEZ. The defense would produce document after document bearing DOMINGUEZ's signature, and showing that he (DOMINGUEZ) assumed to represent MILLAN, and that the deeper the plaintiff went into the deceit of DOMINGUEZ toward MILLAN the stronger became the right of the defendant to move for a non-suit when the case of the plaintiff had closed.

Judge McCUNN, while recognizing the fact that there was much force in the position taken by defendant's counsel, thought proper, nevertheless, to allow the plaintiff to give his version of the transactions, withholding decision on the points submitted until after his testimony was in. The plaintiff MILLAN was then examined on his own behalf, but the only material testimony given by him being, that he was introduced to Capt. GRAHAM by DOMINGUEZ; that he (MILLAN) never communicated with Capt. GRAHAM directly in the negotiations, but always through DOMINGUEZ, and, contrary to the tenor of the opening address for plaintiff, that the $500,000 in bonds, the redelivery of which he claimed from Capt. GRAHAM, were not delivered to the latter but to DOMINGUEZ.

The case is still on.

Effects of the Late Storm in the West.

From the Chicago Post, Jan. 21.

The storm of snow and sleet which passed across the Western States a week ago was one of the most destructive and terrible that has ever visited these parts. Winter seemed to be in his savagest mood, taking revenge for his amiability in December. This storm came from the West, having indicated its presence at Cheyenne on Wednesday of last week and given the telegraph and railroad men of Illinois a chance to reef their sails as far as possible in preparations for its approach. On Thursday and Friday it came down upon us—a storm of rain, snow and sleet that froze as it fell and clung tenaciously to everything. It crashed in many weak roofs, blew away rural barns and haystacks, and, in some instances, dwellings, killed cattle, and swept off the telegraph lines as if they were cobwebs.

Gen. STAGER assures us that there were on Thursday at least 1,000 miles of telegraph wire on the ground in his division—all within 150 miles of Chicago. There are 166 miles down on both sides of the Michigan Southern Railroad, eighty-four miles flat on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, and other hundreds completely prostrated on the Illinois Central and the many diverging lines. No wire has been open between Chicago and the East since last Friday, excepting via Rock Island, Omaha, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg. In the City of Bloomington more than 150 poles were broken down, large new poles, measuring eighteen inches through, being snapped off as if they were pipe-stems. In all directions from Chicago thousands of men are at work repairing the damages which the storm inflicted.

The Storm in Baltimore on Saturday Night—A Market and Other Buildings Blown Down.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Jan. 23.

The severe storm of wind which swept over the city on Saturday evening last occasioned considerable damage to unfinished structures, and destroyed the new Lafayette Market building, at the intersection of Pennsylvania-avenue and Cook-street, which was nearly ready for occupancy. The wind rose to a perfect hurricane in the north-western section of the city, and the gale before midnight was pronounced by those who witnessed it to be the severest that has been experienced in the city for several years. The new Lafayette Market, for the construction of which the City Council appropriated $26,000 last Spring, had just received its handsome tin roof, and would have been occupied in a few days. It was the largest single market building in the city, extending from Pennsylvania-avenue to Fremont-street, and was supported by iron columns about eight inches in diameter, the object in substituting them for the brick columns in use in many other markets being for the purpose of economizing space. The covering to the structure consists of a double roof, the one above extending about one-third the distance on either side of the ridge. The support for the building consisted of about two hundred iron columns, resting on granite bases, the rows of columns near the centre being nearly twice the size of those supporting the eaves of the roof. The building was braced up with numberless beams of well-seasoned wood in every direction, of sufficient size and strength for its support. The iron columns rested simply on the granite bases, without any means to retain them in position except a small bolt or iron pin, about two inches long and one and a half inches in diameter, which fitted in a hole drilled in the stone, but was not secured in any manner whatever, either by cement or lead. In the upper part of the pin a piece of wrought flat iron fitted into the base of the column, which, had the pin been secured beneath, would, it was thought by many, have withstood the force of the blasts, but not being secured, was utterly worthless. Many who visited the scene yesterday regarded this as the cause of the accident. The wind, soon after midnight, swept against the structure with great violence, and a moment later the entire building fell with a tremendous crash, startling the residents of the neighborhood from their slumbers, and until the cause was discovered creating great excitement. The contractor of the building is Mr. JOHN W. HOGG, whose loss will probably reach $15,000.

About midnight the fronts of three three-story brick dwellings, being completed, in Calhoun-street, between Cook and Pressman streets, were blown down to the third-story windows. The back walls were also badly injured. The loss, which falls on the builder, Mr. EVANS, is estimated at $800. About the same hour the rear wall of a new row of unoccupied houses at Fulton and Fayette streets yielded to the blast and fell in, and carried with them the four back buildings, smashing in the roofs. The damage, which falls on Mr. CLUCKER, the builder, will reach $800. The roofs of three houses situated at the intersection of Carey and Thompson streets were blown off. The loss is estimated by the builders, Messrs. GRIMES & HAUGHTON, at $1,500. On Cook-street, above Fremont, the scaffolding in front of some unfinished dwellings was carried away, and in other exposed sections fencing was blown down, as were many chimneys in various directions.

The Late Major Mordecai Myers.

The Schenectady *Star* gives the following brief but interesting sketch of the life of Major MORDECAI MYERS, of that city, whose death, on the 20th inst., was announced in the TIMES of Sunday morning:

Major MORDECAI MYERS was born at Newport, R. I., on the 1st of May, 1776. He was educated in New-York City and became a merchant in Richmond, Va. There he served in a military company, under Col. (afterward Chief-Justice) MARSHALL. He soon returned to New-York, engaged in business there, and served in an artillery company under the command of Capt. JOHN SWARTWOUT. He was afterward commissioned an officer of infantry, and for two years studied military tactics assiduously. When war was threatened he was active in raising volunteer companies, and in March, 1812, he was commissioned a Captain in the Thirteenth United States Infantry, and ordered to report to Col. PETER B. SCHUYLER. During the boisterous weather which assailed Gen. WILKINSON's expedition from Sackett's Harbor in October, 1813, Capt. MYERS was very active in saving lives and property. It was resolved to send back to Sackett's Harbor all who could not endure active service in the campaign. Nearly 200 of these were put on board two schooners, with hospital stores. The vessels were wrecked, and Capt. MYERS, on his own solicitation, was sent by Gen. BOYD with two large boats for the rescue of the passengers and crew. He found the schooners lying on their sides, the sails flapping, and the sea breaking over them. Many had perished, and the most of those alive, having drank freely of the liquors among the hospital stores, were nearly all intoxicated. The hatches were open, and the vessels were half filled with water. By great exertions and personal risk, Capt. MYERS succeeded in taking to the shore nearly all of the 200 persons who had embarked on the schooners. Forty or fifty of them were dead. At the battle of Chrysler's Field, a bullet passed through Capt. MYERS' arm near the shoulder, while at the head of his men, in assailing the British behind a stone wall. The desperateness of the encounter may be conceived when the fact is stated that of eighty-nine men he lost twenty-three. During the war he performed laborious and gallant services under several commanders in the Northern Department, and in 1815 the disability produced by his wound caused him to be disbanded and placed on the pension roll for the half pay of a Captain. Thus ended his military career. He was the oldest as well as the last surviving officer of the old Thirteenth Regiment, of which the late Major-Gen. WOOL was Senior Captain.

Major MYERS represented New-York City in the Legislature of the State for six years, and served two terms as Mayor of this city. He was present at the inauguration of WASHINGTON, as President, by Chancellor LIVINGSTON, and retained a vivid recollection of that event.

Major MYERS was probably one of the oldest Masons in the country, having been a member of the fraternity for nearly seventy-five years. He took a high rank among the fraternity, having been Grand Master and Grand High Priest, respectively, of the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter of this State.

Mr. MYERS was in many respects a remarkable man. He was possessed of a clear mind, strong will, and the fact that, with all the hardships incident to the life of a soldier in the war of 1812, he lived to be nearly ninety-six years of age, is proof that he possessed a strong and robust constitution. His physical appearance was striking. No stranger ever met or passed him on the street without being struck with his appearance, being of large proportions, and having a remarkably clear and keen black eye that gave evidence of the strong intellectual power of the man. As Mayor of this city he added dignity to the office, and brought all the power of his strong common sense and an indomitable will to bear against wrong, and in favor of right and justice.

Disposition of the Estate of Henry Burden.

From the Troy Budget, Jan. 23.

On the 30th of September, 1869, HENRY BURDEN conveyed to JAMES A. and I. TOWNSEND BURDEN, consideration $89,052, ten acres of land, bounded on the north by lands of THOS. B. CARROLL, on the east by lands of DAVID DE FREEST, on the south and west by Woodside lands, the Greenbush highway and certain lots. This included the upper mills, but not Woodside. Previous to this he had conveyed all his real and personal property, except Woodside, to WILLIAM F., JAMES A. and I. TOWNSEND BURDEN, for the consideration of $125,000. He was to draw such sums as he needed for his personal use. On the death of his son, WM. F. BURDEN, all the above, except the ten acres' sale, was canceled. The property of WM. F. BURDEN was, on his death, transferred to JOHN HAYDOCK, as a guardian in trust for the children of WM. F. BURDEN—estimated at $63,750. In July, 1870, HENRY BURDEN deeded to JAMES A. and I. TOWNSEND BURDEN his estate of Woodside, they giving back to him a life lease of the same. Late last Fall, HENRY BURDEN was informed by his physician, Dr. SEYMOUR, that he was liable to die suddenly at any moment. Acting on this intimation HENRY BURDEN, on the 9th of December, 1870, gave to Gen. MCDOWELL as trustee forty United States bonds of $5,000 each, ten of $10,000 each, and forty-one bonds of the Buffalo Iron-mills of $1,000 each, amounting to $341,000. These bonds were to be held by Gen. MCDOWELL in trust for HENRY BURDEN, the interest on them to be disposed of as follows: To HENRY BURDEN a sum not exceeding $12,000 for each six months thereafter; three-fourths of the residue for the use of his daughters, Mrs. PROUDFIT, Mrs. WADSWORTH and Mrs. Gen. MCDOWELL; two-sixteenths equally to each of his grand-daughters, daughters of PETER A. BURDEN, deceased; and two-sixteenths equally to his grandsons, H. B. and J. M. BURDEN, sons of the late PETER A. BURDEN, the same to be continued until the four grandchildren named shall each arrive at the age of twenty-five years, in case HENRY BURDEN shall live so long. In July, 1870, JAMES A. and I. TOWNSEND BURDEN executed jointly to HENRY BURDEN a mortgage on all the Burden Mills for $600,000, Gen. MCDOWELL holding the same in trust. Mrs. WM. F. BURDEN also holds a mortgage of $125,000 on certain of the Burden Mills as security for her personal interests in such works. The Burden estate is valued up in the millions. He made no will, but had provided as above for the division of his property.

The Albany Express Robbery—A Statement from the Wounded Messenger.

The Albany *Sunday Press* publishes the following account, given by Mr. HALPINE, of the attack made upon him in his express car:

He said: I went down to the express office about 6 o'clock Friday evening, Jan. 6, and after making out my way-bills, &c., &c., put the money packages in the safe, locked it, and put it in the car, which was standing in the rear of the office. Entered the car about 7 o'clock and found the stove was smoking somewhat and opened the door to ventilate the car. In a short time the car was taken to the depot and made up in the train. The door on the north side of the car was now closed and a lamp burning near it. When the bell struck for the train to move two railroad men who had been at the south door pulled it nearly closed after them, and the train started. A lantern hung on the south side of the car near the door. I moved up to the light near the north side, and standing under it looked over my freight bills. Heard a noise on the south side, and turning hastily around was surprised to see a man jump into the car and say, "Halloa, WOODWARD, is that you?" I replied, "I am not WOODWARD; who are you?" Stepping over to the north door he latched it, while replying, "My name is JONES; I have run on this car a number of times."

A few other questions followed, but HALPINE is positive that before the train touched the draw in the bridge he had been hot. As soon as the first shot was fired he fell; when the assassin came up, and, bending over him, fired again and again. After this he remembers a nervous twitching of fingers in his pockets for keys, then a long blank, when he was unconscious. Finally, when he awoke, he grasped the side of the car, pulled himself up, and grasping the bell-rope, pulled it three or four times. After this every incident is distinct in his mind. Remembers speaking to the express agent at East Albany, and telling him to care for the car, saying "God forgive him who done it, for I don't" of conversing with others, and every detail of the whole occurrence from the moment the car door was opened until he was placed in the room he now occupies at the City Hospital.

He cannot fancy why Mr. BENEDICT should have given such testimony as he did on the examination on Friday. His married life has been cloudless, and God has blessed their union with a little boy. The only reason he can conceive is that Mr. BENEDICT misunderstood his remarks. HALPINE believed his throat was filled with blood, as he could only speak with difficulty at the time, and in Mr. BENEDICT's excitement, it is safe to say, he did not know what was said. He further states that he would know PILKINS if he was in a crowd, for the face of the man has been like a photograph before his eyes ever since he fell to the floor. The meeting with PILKINS, Friday, was but seeing in life the picture engraved in blood on his mind. He speaks kindly of his assailant, and freely forgives the great wrong done.

ANOTHER LIBEL SUIT.

Damages Laid at $20,000—An Order of Arrest Granted by the Supreme Court.

Mr. BENJAMIN A. WHITEMAN, through his counsel, Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, made application yesterday to Judge SUTHERLAND, sitting at the Supreme Court Chambers, for an order of arrest against Mr. FRANK LESLIE in an action of libel, wherein the plaintiff WHITEMAN claims damages to the extent of $20,000 against Mr. LESLIE as proprietor, and against one ISAAC G. REED, JR., as publisher of a pictorial weekly paper in this City known as *The Day's Doings*. The affidavit on which the motion for the order of arrest was based, made by the plaintiff himself, is to the effect that on the 19th of November last there was published in the defendants' paper an article headed, "Something Hot for Breakfast;" that in the body of the article a description is given falsely of what took place at an Amity-street boarding-house between plaintiff and another gentleman; that it is falsely stated that a battle took place over the breakfast-table; that it was a rough-and-tumble fight, during which one of the parties drew a pistol; that the fracas grew out of some misrepresentations in regard to plaintiff's wife; that the lady boarders became frightened, rushed out into the street, called the Police, and both plaintiff and his adversary were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the Justice did what he could to effect a reconciliation, as well as to administer justice to all parties concerned. In connection with the printed story, the affidavit sets forth that there was in the same number of the "disreputable newspaper a scurrilous and deformatory picture" of the supposed scene at the breakfast-table. He also says that the figure intended to represent him is not a likeness of him in any sense; that the object and effect of the defendants in thus publishing the picture was to degrade him and to hold him up to public ridicule; that he is a married man, and has been living in perfect accord and happiness with his wife; also that he (plaintiff) is a person of good standing as a business man.

The publisher of the paper has put in no answer to the complaint, although more than twenty days have expired since the complaint was served. Mr. LESLIE has, and from his answer we learn that many of the important statements are denied. In mitigation of damages, he says he had no malice or ill-will against the plaintiff when he made the publication referred to. He saw the story in a morning journal of this City, published Oct. 16, and supposed what was there stated was true. In answer to this defense the plaintiff replies, Yes; it was published in a morning journal, and three days after, or just one month before your publication of the scandal came out, that same morning journal admitted it was an untruth and retracted the whole thing, but you have made no such reparation although you had a whole month's notice of the fact that the story was a gross libel.

Judge SUTHERLAND granted the motion for an order of arrest, and directed that the defendant, who had put in an answer, should be held to bail in $1,000.

The Old Princeton Burial-Ground One of America's Historical Places.

Probably no place in America has so large an amount of the same sort of interest attached to it as the old burial-ground at Princeton, N. J. It is the first and most interesting of the places which the visitor to the College looks for, and the one which will longest remain upon his memory. This old ground, which the students are pleased to call the Westminster Abbey of America, has for a long time been greatly neglected, being entirely filled, except in that part devoted to the remains of the Faculty and students. As it will probably remain for a long time a place of much interest, an effort is being made to have the grounds placed in a better condition. For this purpose a committee, composed of a number of towns-people and members of the Faculty, have issued an address asking for $25,000, with which to enlarge and improve the grounds. Here is the family burial-ground of the STOCKTONS. In the part set apart for the College lie the bodies of fourteen of Princeton's College Presidents. At their head are found DICKINSON and JONATHAN EDWARDS, the men who did so much for early Presbyterianism in this country. Then there are the tomb-stones of BURR, WITHERSPOON, FINLAY, DAVIES, GREEN, CONNAHAN and the ALEXANDERS. The dying wish of AARON BURR, the second Vice-President of the United States, was that he might, when dead, lie at the foot of his father, AARON BURR, and of his grandfather, JONATHAN EDWARDS. His wish was granted, and a place was made for him in the College division. For a number of years his grave was visited by hundreds of travelers, yet there was nothing left to mark it. No one of all the friends of BURR was left who dared to mark the traitor's grave, until one night, in 1856, a plain marble slab, with the name AARON BURR upon it, was placed at the head of his grave by some unknown person. This is the foundation for the finale of HARRIET BEECHER STOWE's novel of *The Minister's Wooing*. So great was the interest in this one grave that, in 1860, nearly one-half of the grave-stone had been chipped off by visitors and carried away. The students took up a subscription and caused the erection of a wire cage about the stone, which has thus been preserved in its broken condition. It is to be hoped that the noble work of preserving a plot of so great historical interest will be a success, and Princeton's Alumni are desired to forward it as far as is in their power.

A Singular Case—Fortunate Discovery by an Officer of the Customs.

An instance illustrating the carelessness of some of the attachés of the steam-ship lines trading between this port and Europe was brought to light yesterday. One of the steamers of the Inman line arrived here some six weeks ago, and while Inspector CHAPMAN, of the Castle Garden Bureau, was examining the immigrants' baggage, he came across a case which was tightly nailed up, and could not be opened without considerable difficulty. He inquired for the owner, and was informed by a person who came forward at the summons that the box contained bedding. The suspicions of the officer were aroused, and he resolved to make a further examination at a more convenient place, and accordingly marked the box in such a way as to indicate that it was to be sent to the seizure-room at Castle Garden. His movements were carefully watched by the person claiming the box, who, after a few moments' consultation with some of the crew of the ship, disappeared. The box was sent into the seizure-room at Castle Garden, and there laid for some time awaiting the claimant. Finally, the Superintendent ordered that it be opened, and therein were found several pieces of valuable silk, estimated to be worth, at least, $5,000. The case was then sent to the seizure-room at the Custom-house, to await due process of law. Yesterday, Mr. JOHN G. DALE, the agent of the Inman line, applied at the Custom-house, and claimed the case of goods, alleging that it had been stolen from the cargo, and was being smuggled on shore, when it was fortunately discovered by Officer CHAPMAN. Mr. DALE will, doubtless, institute inquiries as to how so valuable a case of goods came to be stolen from the cargo of the ship, and what complicity there was between the passenger and the crew of the vessel on which it came. If the course pursued by at least one Inspector at Castle Garden, had been adopted in this case, the silks would have been passed over the side of the ship as correct, and that would have been the last heard of it, either by Mr. DALE, or the owners, unless the vigilant special officers of the Treasury Department, discovering the smuggled silks, and tracing them, should have seized upon the vessel on which the goods came.

The Derby Collection.

Mr. DERBY has added two pieces of elegant sculpture to his collection at Clinton Hall to be sold this and to-morrow evenings, which are omitted from the catalogue. One is a statue by LARKIN J. MEADE, of Rome, a sculptor of considerable eminence, and the same who had the contract for the statue of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, for the State of Illinois. His present work is a pleasing figure personifying the rapture of Liberty. A young female—evidently African by the features, but of the most pleasing form and expression—is represented bounding along, with castanets in her hand, as though she could fly, under the influence of her newly-acquired freedom. The other is a charming "Ruth," by LOMBARDI, of Rome, representing the beautiful young Moabitess in the act of gleaning; precisely such a form of innocent grace and loveliness as must have arrested the admiring glance of Boaz.

They are both works of considerable merit, and add largely to the attraction of this already famous collection of art treasures. These two works of art will be sold Wednesday evening.

The Fay Contested Will Case—Proceedings Yesterday.

The second hearing in the Fay contested will case, adjourned from the sixth day of December last, took place before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, and considerable testimony was taken. The evidence adduced was mainly on the question as to the insanity of the testatrix, Mrs. CATHERINE FAY, deceased, and the witnesses produced were brought forward by the contestant. The will, it will be remembered, was admitted to probate by Surrogate TUCKER, Judge HUTCHINGS' predecessor, and the present action is an effort to reopen the case. The property, by the terms of the instrument, was devised to HORATIO P. ALLEN, a lawyer of this City, and the legal adviser of Mrs. FAY in her lifetime. The relatives of the deceased, who are excluded by the will from sharing the estate, contest the paper, in the person of ANNA M. MESHIAN, a surviving sister, both on the ground of insanity of the deceased and of irregularity in the probate proceedings. The evidence yesterday was of a general character, principally as to the habits of the late Mrs. FAY, the witnesses being those who had known her when alive. Nothing of special interest, however, was developed.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Troubles of Submarine Divers—The California Repairing—The Gun-Boat Shawmut Ordered to be Ready for Sea.

The United States frigate *California*, twenty-three guns, Capt. J. M. B. CLITZ, has reached the Brooklyn Navy-yard for repairs. On her trial trip around from Boston it was discovered that one of the large valves on the bottom of the vessel was leaking, and it was deemed necessary, before the ship started on her long cruise to the Pacific, to have the fault remedied. As the dry-dock is occupied by the corvette *Omaha*, twelve guns, which is being coppered, and will not be vacant for some time, efforts have been made to repair the valves by means of submarine divers; but the immense masses of floating ice and the intensity of the cold, have thus far prevented the divers from operating under the vessel's bottom to any advantage. If it shall be found that the divers cannot repair the leak, the ship must go into dry dock, and be carefully examined and made good. In this case she will not be able to proceed on her voyage to the Pacific under twenty days or more.

The gun-boat *Shawmut*, five guns, is ordered to be made ready for sea by the 5th of February, and for the reception of her officers and crew, who are to be assigned to her in a few days. The *Shawmut* will be sent to the West Indies to assist in looking out for affairs about San Domingo and Hayti.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The sale of Bowery property, at the Exchange, yesterday, (Jan. 24,) by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., attracted considerable attention, quite a large number of persons interested in the transaction being present. In one particular the sale was an unusual one, being advertised to take place without the words "by order of the Supreme Court" prefixed. From this circumstance, perhaps, a greater degree of interest was manifested, as by some it is claimed that without the sanction of the Courts no property at the present time can be disposed of at public auction. The premises offered yesterday comprised three lots of ground, located on the west side of the Bowery, between Houston and Prince streets. Lot No. 268, nearest Houston-street, front 18 feet 5 inches, depth about 98 feet, was sold first. Started at $10,000, it was finally purchased by BERNARD COHEN for $19,100. No. 266½, in size about the same as the one above described and adjoining it, was next sold, to the same buyer, for $20,350, after being started at $15,000. With this lot, the right to one-half a party wall of a building on the southerly side was disposed of. The last lot offered was No. 266, in size about the same as the others and adjoining them; upon this a four-story brick store and dwelling has been recently erected, which was offered with it. The first bid made was $20,000, and after considerable competition the premises were struck off to Mr. R. C. RYERSON, of Newark, for $34,000. It was the general impression that this last sale was not a bona fide one, and the purchaser, upon being questioned, evaded inquiry. It is therefore probable that the property was bought in for the owner. A genuine transfer was expected, however, of the two lots first above mentioned. As to the prices realized, by some they were considered low, but the best judges concurred in the opinion that they sold for about their real worth. In regard to the sale of the last lot, if not genuine, as supposed, it only proves the statement heretofore made by us, that unimproved lots command a more ready sale than those upon which buildings have been erected. The bidding, yesterday, was spirited, and, all things considered, the result of the transaction a satisfactory one.

Today at the Exchange several sales are noticed to take place. ROBERTS & McGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, will dispose of two brown-stone houses and lots, situated on the north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, and also one similar dwelling and lot in the rear known as No. 139 East Fifty-sixth-street. All these houses are well built, and desirably located. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will offer for sale thirty-eight valuable unimproved lots, eight of which comprise the block front of the Grand Boulevard on the east between One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets. The remaining lots are situated in the rear of the above on One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets respectively. An eligible opportunity for an investment is here presented, and the proposed sale should be well attended. In addition to these transactions, one or two other sales of a legal character are announced, and should they all be consummated, the day will be an active one. To-morrow, at an executor's sale, E. H. LUDLOW & Co. dispose of the property belonging to the Cipriani estate, probably the most important projected sale of the week.

Particular attention is called to the extensive list of houses and lots offered at private sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON. In their location many of them offer superior attractions. Permits to view the premises, and particulars in regard to them, can be obtained at the office of the firm, No. 11 Pine-street. WINANS, SANDS & GARRETSON, No. 21 Cedar-street, advertise a desirable list of property, a large part of which is located in Brooklyn and New-Jersey, and which they have the authority to exchange, if desired, for New-York realty. A large amount of City property is also offered at private sale, all worthy the attention of investors; by Allen & Brown, No. 95 Broadway; S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, No. 182 Grand-street; Isaac Honig, No. 25 Pine-street; Homer Morgan, No. 2 Pine-street; Chas. Macrae, No. 70 Cedar-street; Frank G. & Davison Brown, No. 100 Broadway, and John H. Morris, No. 42 West Fifty-first-street. Country property in various localities is offered by Whittemore & Co., No. 54 Exchange-place; A. C. Kingsland & Sons, No. 55 Broad-street; Blackwell & Smith, No. 243 Broadway; J. Romaine Brown, No. 1,280 Broadway; George W. Bowers, Orange, N. J., and David Crowell, Rahway, N. J. Our advertising columns in real estate are particularly full at this season, and of special interest to those dealing in property.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot w. s. No. 268 Bowery, 190.5 ft. s. of Houston-st., 18.5xabout 98	$19,100
1 lot w. s. No. 266½ Bowery, adjoining above, about same size	20,350
Four-story brick store and lot w. s. No. 266 Bowery, adjoining above, lot 18.6xabout 98.3, (sale supposed nominal)	34,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.	
Barbura-st., n. s., 74 ft. w. from Lisle-st., 25x100	$700
East Orange.	
Main and Cherry sts., s. w. corner, 200x485	$5,000
South Orange.	
Grove-st., w. s., 101 ft. n. from Carlisle-st., 22x120	$650
Woodside.	
Maple-place, n. s., adjoining Wightman's, 75x200	$7,000
Caldwell.	
T. Schress to C. Birdseye, 13½ acres	$10,000
Clinton.	
Belmont-av., s. s., 208 ft. n. from Aron-st., 25x35	$1,400
Jersey City.	
Charles-st., n. s., map of Johnsonville, 25x100	$700
Grove-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of North 10th-st., 25x100	3,400
Wright-st., s. s., 845 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	4,160
Atlantic-st., n. s., 550 ft. from Ocean-st., 60x100	2,000
Communipaw-av. and Pine-st., s. w. corner, 60x300	5,500
Newark-av., lot No. 10, block No. 147, Van Vorst estate, 27x125	14,800
Cedar-st., e. s., 24 ft. from Bergen-st., 44x112	1,700
Hoboken.	
2d-st., n. s., 85 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 20x75	$900
2d and Monroe sts., 25x100	500
West Hoboken.	
Hackensack Plankroad, w. s. Harriet Cox's, 90x100	$4,000
Greenville.	
Walker-av., s. s., lot No. 25, block No. 1, map of Woodlawn, 25x100	$400
Walker-av., n. s., between Essex-st. and Jackson-av., 50x100	600
Walker-av., s. s., lots Nos. 48 and 49, block No. 1, map of Woodlawn, 50x100	600
Union.	
Morgan-st., s. s., lot No. 731, block No. 3, map of North Hoboken, 25x100	$2,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CANAL-STREET property, viz., No. 401 Canal-st., with No. 3 Thompson-st., forming an L, and Nos. 409, 411 and 413 Canal-st. If sold before Feb. 1, possession May, 1871; if after Feb. 1, possession May, 1872. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-frescoed brown-stone house, 20.10x56, lot 100 feet, 49th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; $31,500; terms easy. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, in 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. For particulars and permit apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 40 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT ON 53D-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., running through to 54th-st., with STABLE PRIVILEGE. Apply to JOHN H. MORRIS, No. 42 West 51st-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE, frescoed, all improvements, on 51st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Address Box No. 634 Post-office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE BY

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

South Washington-square, full size, 3-story and attic.
10th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brick, 23x60 ft., lot 100.
14th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story full-size house.
16th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story medium-sized b. s. house.
17th-st., near 6th-av., full-size brown-stone house.
18th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 25x62 ft.
19th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 25x50 ft.
22d-st., near 5th-av., 4-story b. s. house, full size.
23d-st., near 6th-av., extra size 4-story brown-stone.
26th-st., near 6th-av., elegant 4-story medium-size b. s.
29th-st., near B'way, full-size brown-stone, 4 stories.
34th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story brown-stone, 24x55 ft.
39th-st., near 5th-av., elegant medium-sized 4-story.
42d-st., e. of Broadway, desirable 4-story brown-stone.
45th-st., near 5th-av., medium-size 4-story brown-stone.
47th-st., near 5th-av., new and full size.
48th-st., near 5th-av., new 4-story house, 25x60 ft.
49th-st., near 5th-av., 4-story house, 22x60 ft., lot 100.
50th-st., near 5th-av., new 3-story house, 20x50x100, leasehold, modern improvements, possession, &c.
53d-st., near 5th-av., new and medium-sized b. stone.
53d-st., near Madison-av., elegant 4-story medium size.
54th-st., near 5th-av., new and handsome houses.
56th-st., near 5th-av., new and very elegant.
57th-st., near Grand Circle, 4-story, brown s., 20x50 ft.
Lexington-av., near 34th-st., 4-story medium-sized b. s.
Madison-av., near 41st-st., modern dwelling, furnished.
Madison-av., near 42d and 53d sts., modern dwellings.
Park-av., near 38th-st., first-class full-sized house.
5th-av., near 45th-st., elegant medium brown stone.
For permits and further particulars apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq. — DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 182 Grand-st.
The management of estates a specialty. Rents, interest and dividends collected.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE. CHAS. MACRAE, No. 70 Cedar-st., corner of Nassau.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING house built for owner's use by days' work, and only two years old; situation, No. 9 West 50th-st., near 5th-av.; dimensions: house, 25x60; lot, 25x100 5-12. The lot is on lease from Columbia College with fifteen years unexpired of first term at nominal ground rent, and renewable for several terms at five per cent. Apply to WM. HURRY, from 1 to 2 o'clock, at Queen Insurance Company, No. 117 Broadway. Before 10 A. M. at No. 9 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE—A MOST DESIRABLE FOUR-story, brown-stone, English-basement house on 38th-st., near Park-av.; or will exchange for a desirable country seat, within one hour of New-York, viz., at Orange, Englewood, Montclair, Irvington, Stamford, White Plains, &c. Price $40,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BRICK dwelling on 13th-st., near 4th-av., with all conveniences and modern improvements, 25 by about 80 ft., and 2-story extension, 20x15; lot 25 by 105; to be seen by permits only, by applying to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK houses, north side of 57th-st., about 100 feet east of 11th-av. Apply at the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, No. 166 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ON PARK-AV., A FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with furniture. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment house on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; good cellar; 12 rooms, including bath-room, &c., all in good order. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 21 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY HOMES.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for SALE on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at
BAYONNE, TARNWOOD, BERGEN POINT, PLAINFIELD, ELIZABETH, DUNELLEN, ROSELLE, BLOOMSBURY, &c.
LOTS and HOUSES suitable for persons of moderate means; fine BUILDING SITES, with land by the acre. Most of these places can be reached inside of forty minutes from the City.

AT LESS THAN OMNIBUS FARE.

This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.
A. D. HOPE, General Agent.
Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at NEWARK, N. J., for SALE or to LET.

MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION.
Water-power—For sale mill sites and water-power, from thirty to 350 horse-power; situated in New-Jersey, on the New-Midland Railroad, with station on the property; distant from the City only about an hour—with never-failing supply of water, as the drouth of the present season has fully tested and proved; the location for mills and manufactories is unsurpassed. For particular information apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 119 Broadway.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale, on North Shore, Staten Island, ten minutes from landings, three-story and basement frame-house in perfect order; fourteen rooms, (seven bedrooms,) gas, bath, hot and cold water throughout, water-closet, range, furnace, stationary tubs, &c., with ten acres in lawn, garden with variety of choicest fruits, stable, coach-house, cow-house, and hennery; stream of water on boundary of property. The situation is attractive and healthy, with large frontage on Main-av. to the shore. Can be had with or without the furniture. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, corner of Cedar-st.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—FOR sale on north shore Staten Island, ten minutes from landing, situation high and healthy, with extensive views, substantial stone house, commodious and in perfect order, containing eleven rooms and pantries, besides basement, kitchen, laundry, &c., with three acres garden, and fruits of all kinds, stable, carriage-house, hennery, &c. Price $22,000. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, corner Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J., HANDSOME cottage, twelve rooms; location high, very healthy; grounds shaded; desirable neighborhood. Also, one of nine rooms, near above, price $6,000—a bargain. B. F. SMALL, No. 109 Pearl-st.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—In Westchester County, one mile from Kensico depot, or two miles and a half from Tarrytown; house, barn and out-buildings. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWNE, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO STEAM-SHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.—A plot of ground, with water front of 450 feet, at Hoboken, for sale or to lease for a term of years. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 21 Pine-st.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., CLINTON-st., near Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c.; pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO BANKERS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
and others who intend
DOING BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.
TO LET,
BUSINESS PREMISES
now being erected in the best part of
LOMBARD-STREET,
the finest position in
THE CITY OF LONDON,
The centre of Banking and Insurance Business, and in close proximity to the premises about to be occupied by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.
For plans and particulars apply to
THE LOMBARD-STREET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 14 Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., London.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 75 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 40, 52 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 35 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET NEAR Grand and Bleecker sts.; possession of one Feb. 1. Also, stores on Front, Broad, Bowery, West and Pine sts. and 6th, 7th and 8th avs. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway, or corner of Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st.

AT NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER of Murray-st., over the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, the entire second floor to lease by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—PART OF THE FIRST-CLASS store No. 38 Thomas-st., would be let low to a desirable tenant; $800. C. E. SHERIDAN.

FIFTH-AV. STORES TO LET.—TWO stores, 60 feet deep, No. 104 5th-av., west side, near 22d-st. Inquire on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, a comfortable 12-room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 30 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 125 Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—FOR one, two or three years; house and furniture new and in perfect order; situated in 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 21 Pine-st.

TO LET, FOR TWO OR THREE years, four-story brown-stone house, No. 61 West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; thoroughly furnished. Apply on the premises, from 11 to 2.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house in a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 5,915 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—IN BOND-STREET, a house suitable for business purposes at low rent. Address, stating locality and terms, A. J. McCAY, Box No. 5,753 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York—MALTBY G. LANE, plaintiff, against CATHARINE WAGNER and PHILIP WAGNER, her husband, and WILLIAM H. PAYNE, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York made in the above-entitled action on the 21st day of November, 1870, I, the undersigned referee, appointed in and by said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of February, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, auctioneers, the following-described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land (with the dwelling-house thereon erected) situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street distant one hundred and five feet westerly from the south-west corner of Fifty-ninth-street and the Second-avenue; thence running southerly, and parallel to the Second-avenue, one hundred feet and four inches; thence running westerly, on a line parallel to said Fifty-ninth-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly, and on a line parallel to Second-avenue one hundred feet and four inches, to the southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street; thence easterly along the said southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1871. GEORGE W. HARDIE, Referee.
C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York. ja14-law3wW

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY:
"GRAND BOULEVARD" LOTS.
GRAND BOULEVARD—Eight lots, between 123d and 124th sts.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Three lots, adjoining above, in the rear.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—Three lots, adjoining above, in the rear.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—Twelve lots, north side, 200 feet east of Grand Boulevard.
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET—Twelve lots, south side, 200 feet east of Grand Boulevard.
Terms accommodating. The 123d-st. lots overlook Morningside Park. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMproved property on 6th-av. and West 14th-st.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of John Mansfield, deceased:
SIXTH-AVENUE.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the easterly side of 6th-av., between Waverley-place and 8th-st., and known as No. 82.
WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—The four-story high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of West 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as now No. 118.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 52 Liberty-st., six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,000 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 400 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers.
GRAND BOULEVARD LOTS AT AUCTION THIS DAY.
By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.
PROPOSALS FOR STONE WORK.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 17, 1871.
Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of February next, for building the slope wall of the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct, under an appropriation by Congress therefor, of $60,000. Plans and specifications, forms of proposal, and all necessary information can be had, after the 25th inst., from Theo. B. Samo, Esq., engineer at the office of the aqueduct, No. [illegible] K-st., or from the undersigned at the Light-house Board, Treasury Department. Bids will not be considered unless they are attached to, and comply with the requirements of the printed specifications. Each bidder, before presenting his bid, must deposit with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, to the credit of the Washington Aqueduct, the sum of $500, getting receipts therefor, as a guaranty that he will enter into a contract, if awarded to him, in accordance with his bid; and the contractor must deposit $500 additional on the award of the contract, as a guaranty that he will enter into and carry on the work. The money so deposited will be refunded to the unsuccessful bidders after the award of the contract, and to the contractor when his first payment is due; but failure to sign the contract when awarded, or within ten days thereafter, or to enter into and carry on the work according to the specifications and to the amount of the first payment shall forfeit the moneys so paid to the United States as liquidated damages. Payments will not be made in less sums than $2,500. Twenty per cent. will be reserved from the first payment and ten per cent. from each subsequent payment till the full completion of the contract. The United States will not be bound to accept the lowest nor any bid.
Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Building Slope Wall" and addressed to
Major GEORGE H. ELLIOTT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct; Light-house Board, Treasury Department, D. C.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated, New York, 4th January, 1871. ja11-law3wW GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILES W. DART, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Giles W. Dart, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1871. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ja17-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. LOW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas H. Low, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. Dated New-York City, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1871. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, ja18-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARDWOOD
BOARDS AND VENEERS.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR HUNGARIAN ASH, FRENCH BLACK-WALNUT, AMBOYNA, THUYA AND TULIP WOOD,
Just to hand and unusually choice.
Also on hand our usual complete assortment of PLANKS, BOARDS AND VENEERS.
GEO. W. READ & CO., Nos. 168, 170 and 172 Centre-st., New-York. Factory Nos. 291 Monroe-st., and 208 Madison-st. Send for catalogue and price list.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.
Wanted, immediately, for this branch of the service, a number of able-bodied men over 21 years of age. Apply to the commanding officer of Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. C. TODD, MANUFACTURER OF WOOL TWINE, JUTE ROPE, BAGGING, &c.—For sale in large or small quantities, at the lowest market price. Samples may be seen and orders taken at the office of TODD & RAFFERTY, No. 10 Barclay-st., New-York; or, at the factory, at Paterson, N. J. J. C. TODD.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

EAST CHESTER TAXES.
The Receiver of Taxes for the town of East Chester will be at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on WEDNESDAYS, 18th and 25th January, 1871, from 4 to 8 P. M., to receive the taxes for the above town.
CAUTION.—Parties paying to other than the undersigned do so at their own risk. WILLET SEAMAN, Receiver of Taxes for the town of East Chester.
Dated Jan. 16, 1871.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—DAY OF PRAYER—THURSDAY, Jan. 27, having been designated as the day of prayer for Colleges, will be observed in the University by public worship in the small chapel, under direction of the Chancellor, and a sermon by one of the Alumni at 11 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, and making salads and dressings thoroughly; has reference from her last place, where she lived over three years; no objection to country. Apply at No. 260 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress in a private family; understands quilting and fitting dresses, or would assist as lady's maid; has two years' City reference from her last place. Call for one week at No. 128 West 24th-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 419 East 12th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO DRESSmaking, millinery and general family sewing; can cut, fit and trim ladies' and children's dresses; would go out by the day or week. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 315 8th-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress, or to take charge of a child, by a young person, in a private family; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Address No. 146 East 35th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; baking and pastry; all kinds of desserts; good references. Call at No. 477 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid or waitress, or parlor-work and assist in the dining-room; competent to fill either situation; best City reference. Call at No. 235 4th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERman Protestant girls; one as cook, and to assist in washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 126 6th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as children's maid; is a good sewer and operator. Address M. E., No. 241 East 23d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY-respectable young Protestant woman as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house-work; good testimonials. Call at No. 323 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as waitress in a first-class private family; has best City reference. Call at 145 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH cook, a situation in a small private family; best references. Apply at 126 6th-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and plain sewer, or to assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 165 East 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 266 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress, by the day or month; can cut and fit; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, and has one of her own; can give good City reference. Call at No. 515 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, SEWING by the day or week; is a good dress-maker, and first-class trimmer; terms reasonable. Call at No. 416 East 18th-st., Room No. 15.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD plain cook, and is willing to do some washing in a private family, and is a first-rate baker; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 226 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl as waitress in a first-class private family; has best City reference. Call at 145 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a few days' work in a private family; is a good cleaner, or would clean stores or gentlemen's offices; good City reference. Call or address Mrs. MITCHELL, No. 140 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife, the man as coachman and groom; has thirty years' experience; the wife as first-class cook in all its branches; English Protestants; together or separate; City or country; best of City references. Can be seen or address COOK, No. 252 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN OFFICE or store by a boy thirteen years old, who lives with his parents; is well up in figures, and writes a good hand. Address F. F., in care of D. H. D., No. 50 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant man as waiter in a private family; perfectly understands his business; best of City reference. Call or address R. M., drug-store, corner of 16th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as waiter in a private family; best City reference given. Address T. G., No. 360 6th-av., corner 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young man of long experience; strictly temperate; first-class City reference. Address R. C., No. 6 West 30th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BUTLER IN A private family, by a single young man, a native of England; experienced as above; good City reference. Address T. C., No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NIGHT watchman, or light porter; good references. Call every night this week, after 6 o'clock, at No. 203 Broome-st. G. W. PERT.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN man, to attend to a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, milking, farming, gardening, &c.; is strictly temperate, willing, and not afraid of work; will hire for moderate wages. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable first-class man who thoroughly understands his business; is a first-class groom; can milk; is willing and obliging; has best City references. Call or address H. Y., No. 124 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man, as coachman and groom; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call on or address S. H., harnessmakers, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT IRISHman, a permanent situation as waiter in a small private family; can clean silver well and has good reference. Address WAITER, No. 80 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., grocery-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as bar-tender; understands the business; with good reference. Address M. MARSH, No. 86 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman, as waiter, or anything where he can make himself generally useful. Call at corner Bleecker and Sullivan-st., at Mr. Robinson's.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man who can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address No. 14 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a thorough, practical and experienced man in all branches of the business; has had the laying out and making of several gentlemen's places; can give the best of reference. Call on or address J. K., at seed-store No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a very respectable single man; best City reference as to honesty, industry and sobriety. Call or address No. 30 East 23d-st., stable.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, by an experienced, steady man; a first-class groom and City driver, with best of City references. Call or address H. D., private stable, 5 West 18th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A JOURNALIST OF EXPERIence and good talents to assist as editor on a City paper, principally for news and condensation; he must be temperate, and industrious. Apply to MOSES B. MACLAY, No. 2 Nassau-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 240 4TH-AV., are wanted a large number of well-recommended girls in every capacity; cooks, chamber-maids, nurses, &c., Protestant and Catholic, can find immediate employment.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as laundress in a private family; must thoroughly understand her business. Apply, with City references, at No. 20 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE COOKING and washing of a family of seven persons; she must have good City references; no other need apply; wages $15 a month. Call at No. 412 West 23th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL OR woman to cook in a private family; must understand her business and come well recommended. Apply before 3 o'clock at No. 424 W. 20th-st., New-York.

WANTED—AS ERRAND BOY IN A wholesale house, an active lad of about 15; one living with his parents in this City preferred. Address D., Box No. 5,363 Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK WHO WILL ASSIST with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 10 West 20th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

WANTED—A GOOD VARNISH-MAKER; good wages and steady work to one who understands his business. Inquire in paint-store, No. 111 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—SOLICITORS BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHED Life Insurance Company; gentlemen who have energy, and are not afraid to work, will be liberally paid. Address Post-office Box No. 871.

WANTED—A TIDY GERMAN OR AMERIcan girl as nurse, and to assist with plain sewing. Apply, with references, at No. 261 West 11th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
MR. JOHN DIXON, having retired from the firm of TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISSON, the remaining members, with Messrs. SAMUEL S. POMROY, JOHN GRIFFIN and ROBERT DIXON, will continue the business under the name of TOBIN, DAVISSON & CO.
TOBIN, DIXON & DAVISSON.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of HENRY W. SMITH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business will be attended to by the undersigned, who will continue business at No. 6 South-st.
HENRY W. SMITH.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of M. L. CURTIS & CO., has ceased, and is hereby dissolved, and that the affairs of said copartnership shall be settled by GEORGE D. IVES and EDWIN C. RAY, either of whom is authorized to liquidate the affairs of said firm and sign its name in liquidation.
M. L. CURTIS,
EDWIN C. RAY,
GEORGE D. IVES—Special.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1871.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
India	Sat., Jan. 28	Britannia	Wed., Jan. 25
Europa	Sat., Feb. 4	Iowa	Wed., Feb. 1
Caledonia	Sat., Feb. 11	Ismailia	Wed., Feb. 8
Anglia	Sat., Feb. 18	Acadia	Wed., Feb. 22
Australia	Sat., Feb. 25	Iowa	Wed., Mar. 8
Columbia	Sat., Mar. 4	Ismailia	Wed., Mar. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 25		Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 9	
Aleppo, Thursday, Jan. 26		Algeria, Wednes., Feb. 15	
Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 1		Samaria, Thursday, Feb. 16	
Batavia, Thursday, Feb. 2		Abyssinia, Weds., Feb. 22	
China, Wednesday, Feb. 8		Calabria, Thursday, Feb. 23	

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris, $145, gold.
By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. Whineray...Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsyth...Jan. 25, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. Freeman...Feb. 1, at 2½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price...Feb. 8, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Green...Feb. 15, at 2½ P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Williams...Feb. 22, at 6 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Jan. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
To London	85	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.
FRANCE, Grace, Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 9 A. M.
HOLLAND, Thomas, Saturday, Jan. 28, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, Webster, Saturday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
WASHINGTON, Beaubot, SATURDAY, Jan. 28.
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau, SATURDAY, Feb. —.
NOTE.—The Washington will sail direct for Bordeaux.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$50.

according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 6TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Feb. 6, RISING STAR, Capt. H. F. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Departure of 21st every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala and Punta Arenas.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Feb. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Feb. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42, North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken......Saturday, Jan. 28
CLEOPATRA, Phillips......Tuesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman......Friday, Feb. 17
CLEOPATRA, Phillips......Monday, Feb. 27
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway. Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Jan. 26
MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS......Feb. 2
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Feb. 9
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.
For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City. The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE, will sail Jan. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 26, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 28, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 31, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO. Pier No. 24 E. R.—The steamer Aries will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 21.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. Slocum, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier, April 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank.)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $12,500 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½ and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

REDEMPTION OF WAR LOAN BONDS.
OFFICE OF AUDITOR OF STATE, Jan. 2, 1871.
Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana War Loan Bonds that the Agent of State will be ready to redeem said Bonds, at par, at his office, No. 21 Pine-st., New-York City, on the 1st day of May next. Holders desiring to surrender said Bonds for payment are required to notify the Agent of State on or before the 15th of March.
By order of the Board of State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners. J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 26, 1870.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of and leasing a line of railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland Railroad Company for running, and business arrangements.
The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 14, and re-opened Feb. 2, 1871.
By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY R. R. CO., DUBUQUE, Iowa, Jan. 12, 1871.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, on MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1871. G. H. BOOTH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Grocers' Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 157 Broadway, on MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

GOLD MINING STOCK FOR SALE.—Five hundred shares of stock of the Orinoco Exploring and Mining Company. M. K. Jesup and D. Willis James are large stockholders in the above Company, and are the resident directors in this City. Inquire at No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 13.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF SEVEN per cent. bonds of the City of New-Albany, Ind., having twenty years to run, are for sale at 90 and accrued interest at the Chatham National Bank. The total debt of the City, including these bonds, is $374,000.

$300,000 CHICAGO TEN PER CENT. MORTGAGES, in sums to suit, from $5,000 to $100,000 each. Apply to JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York; Nos. 155 and 157 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York,
F. S. WINSTON, President,
Nos. 144 and 146 BROADWAY,
FOR ITS TWENTY-EIGHTH FISCAL YEAR,
Being for the Year ending Dec. 31, 1870.

Net assets, Jan. 1, 1870		$35,211,883 71
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums and policy fees		13,189,717 24
INTEREST:		
On bonds and mortgages	$1,383,305 38	
Stocks and trust companies	386,344 57	
Premium on gold and rents	108,089 73	—3,677,773 86
Total cash receipts		14,667,490 09
Grand total		$49,859,373 78
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death	$1,982,734 02	
Matured endowments	27,500 00	—$2,010,234 02
Paid to policy holders—Additions to death claims and matured endowments and post-mortem dividends	$232,849 84	
Cash dividends in reduction of premium and annuities	2,594,898 87	
Surrendered policies	1,286,111 88	
		$4,113,855 37
Commission to agents	$394,509 05	
Paid agents for purchase of future commissions	440,456 57	
Taxes, law and office expenses	324,907 32	
Salaries	208,846 73	
Advertising, printing and stationery, exchange and postage	132,871 60	
Physicians' and medical examiners' fees	62,394 06	
		$1,363,578 18
Total cash disbursements		$7,478,668 17
Net assets, Dec. 31, 1870		$42,382,417 56
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand in banks and trust companies, at interest	$2,006,910 74	
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	33,946,421 62	
United States stocks, cost	4,303,106 75	
New-York stocks, cost	570,000 00	
Real estate	945,382 07	
Balance due by agents, in the course of transmission	55,593 38	
Actual cash investments		$42,382,417 56
Add:		
Interest accrued, but not due	$324,542 00	
Interest due and unpaid	41,332 15	
Premiums due but not yet reported, chiefly for December	312,676 30	
Deferred, quarterly and semi-annual premiums	1,119,676 77	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost	428,604 00	2,226,730 22
Gross assets, Dec. 31, 1870		$44,609,155 78
Increase in net assets for the year		7,170,533 85

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same correct.
ISAAC F. LLOYD, Auditor.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1871.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

Number of policies issued and restored during the year	13,489
Amount insured thereby	$33,456,217 00
In force at the end of the year, 71,271 policies, insuring	222,423,254 00

The foregoing is a statement taken from the Actuarial Records.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

☞ The Board of Trustees have authorized a return of over-payments of premiums for the year 1870, of two millions of dollars, which amount may be subsequently increased.
These over-payments will be returned to policy-holders as they may elect, in cash or in the purchase of additional insurance, as soon as the equitable portion of each can be determined upon the expiration of the sixty days from the close of the fiscal year, as provided in the charter.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	SAML. D. BABCOCK,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WILLIAM E. DODGE,
MARTIN BATES,	GEORGE S. COE,
WILLIAM BETTS,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
OLIVER H. PALMER,	ALONZO CHILD,
SAML. E. SPROULLS,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	RICHD. A. McCURDY,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
W. SMITH BROWN,	J. ELLIOT CONDICT,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JAMES C. HOLDEN,
WM. H. POPHAM,	HUGH N. CAMP,
WILLIAM A. HAINES,	HERMAN C. VON POST,
EZRA WHEELER,	GEO. C. RICHARDSON,
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,	ALEXANDER H. RICE.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
L. C. LAWTON, Assistant Actuary.
FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.
C. A. HOPKINS, Cashier.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON, Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, } Counsel.
ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., G. S. WINSTON, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 166 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$150,000 00
Assets, Jan. 1, 1871	222,571 88
Unpaid Losses, Jan. 1, '71	3,350 00

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL
Dividend of Five Per Cent.,
free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT a meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Hempstead and Rockaway Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 78 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., at which will be submitted for consideration an agreement for the consolidation of said Company with the New-York and Hempstead Plains Railroad Company.
THOS. C. GOETCHIUS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1870.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED and unimproved City and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.—Holders of stock are requested to call and read the report of the Joint Committee on Combination, at the office of JOHN E. BODY, Trustee, No. 56 Exchange-place.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $— $—, $15 up to $200. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 606 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in East 18th-st., convenient to Clarendon, Gramercy, Westminster and Everett Hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman, a front room, with bath connecting, with modern conveniences. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, B., Box No. 133 Times Office.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location, 38th-st., east of Madison-av.; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, A. Z., Box 128.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 6 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

FIFTH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FUR-nished entire floor, en suite or singly, with board, private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 18 5th-av. References exchanged.

LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM FOR gentleman and wife—or gentlemen—with superior board. No. 38 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.; references required.

NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST.—TO LET WITH board, second floor, front room, nicely furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; location desirable; references required.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM WITH BED-room attached, in a private family, with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 38 East 17th-st.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board at $7 per week at No. 151 West 19th-st., near Waverley-place.

BOARD WANTED.

MURRAY HILL.—PRIVATE INSTRUC-tion in classics and common or higher mathematics, will be given to pupils fitting for college, in return for board and room; satisfactory references furnished. Address HARVARD, A. B., L. S., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
CASH CAPITAL......$200,000
SURPLUS, JAN. 1, 1871......142,052
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
A dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared payable Feb. 1, 1871.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1871.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1871.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. (free of tax) has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

TWELFTH DIVIDEND.
YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 240 Broadway.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 92 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
JAMES E. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 19th inst., and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February, 1871.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, free of Government tax.
Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed from 14th inst. until Feb. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., in gold, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 30th day of January inst., to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of January inst., after which date, and until the 4th day of February next, the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. OUT of the net earnings of the Company, prior to Feb. 1, 1871, has been declared payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of February, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 18th day of January inst., and reopened on the 6th day of February next. JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1871.
The transfer-books will remain closed until Feb. 7, 1871. H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. on the capital stock, free from all taxes, payable on demand.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, (OF MISSOURI,) ST. LOUIS, January, 1871.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS, DUE 1ST OF February, from bonds of this Company, will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per Cent., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st of February next.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
A. WILEY, JR., Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.
E. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.
INTEREST paid on all sums, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.
Send or call for circular.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—The Bank will be open after the 1st of February next for receiving and paying deposits every day from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, excepting Mondays, when the Bank will be open at 10 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening. By order of the Board of Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,334,945 04.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 76 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK, CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND AT THE rate of Six per Cent. per annum has been ordered to be paid by the Trustees on all sums entitled thereto, from $5 upward, on and after Jan. 16, 1871.
Interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor's account, and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1871.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open every day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums, from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Feb. 1. Assets, $2,145,440 45. Surplus, $162,517 94.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 25, 1871, AT THE FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE, (Generously tendered by Messrs. Wheatleigh & Snyder,)
Will be presented Bulwer Lytton's romantic drama of THE LADY OF LYONS, with the following excellent distribution of characters, which the Holland Testimonial Committee are enabled to present through the co-operative assistance of the several theatrical managers and all the artists announced.
EXTRAORDINARY AND MEMORABLE CAST:

Mr. CHARLES FECHTER	as	Claude Melnotte
Mr. MARK SMITH	as	Col. Damas
Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL	as	Beauseant
Mr. OWEN MARLOWE	as	Glavis
Mr. E. B. HOLMES	as	M. Deschapelles
Mr. MILNES LEVICK	as	Gaspard
Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ	as	Pauline
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON	as	Mme. Deschapelles
Mrs. L. B. SEYMOUR	as	Widow Melnotte
Miss HAYDEN	as	Janet

BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

General admission	$1 00
Orchestra	3 00
Front balcony boxes	15 00
Rear boxes	12 00
Proscenium boxes	25 00
Dress-circle seats, reserved	1 50

HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.
FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE—CALL FOR REHEARSAL.
The ladies and gentlemen of the company, and also the orchestra, are notified that rehearsal of THE LADY OF LYONS will take place TODAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., punctually. Everybody concerned is hoped to attend.
HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE.

GRAND CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE GERMAN LADIES' SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS,
At Steinway Hall, THURSDAY, Jan. 26, 1871.
At 8 o'clock P. M., with the assistance of the following-named artists:
Mme. MARIE SEEBACH, the eminent tragedienne, who will recite two ballads of Fred. Hebbel's, with piano accompaniment by Robert Schumann.
Mme. KREBS-MICHALESI, Contralto.
Mlle. MARIE KREBS, Piano.
Mlle. FERNANDE TEDESCA, Violin.
Mr. W. CANDIDUS, Tenor.
Mr. FRED. STEINS, Baritone.
Mr. L. DACHAUER, Conductor.
NOTICE.—This is the first time in America that Hebbel's impressive ballads are thus recited by so eminent an artist. In Vienna Mme. Seebach, assisted by Mme. Clara Schumann at the piano, elicited the warmest admiration and applause by the skillful and artistic rendering of the same.
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats may be secured without additional charge, at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
FIFTH GRAND MASQUERADE BALL, for the BENEFIT OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR, THURSDAY, JAN. 26, 1871.
GRAND ORCHESTRA of ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS, under the direction of ANTONIO L. MORA.
Tickets and boxes for sale at A. d'Ouville's, No. 717 Broadway; Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway; Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at Cercle de l'Harmonie, No. 26 Clinton-place; of all the members of the Club, and at the principal hotels of the City.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.
PROMENADE CONCERT AT THE ARMORY, 3d-av. and 6th-st.,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, At 8 o'clock.
Tickets can be obtained from members of the regiment and at the armory.

DION BOUCICAULT SAID—"I HAD you, Miss KEENE, in my mind constantly while writing this drama of 'Hunted Down.'"

BAXTER HOP.
NOTICE TO COACH OWNERS AND DRIVERS.—Carriages conveying company to the Baxter Hop, Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1871, will come in from 3d-av., through 14th-st., north side, and go out through Irving-place, and take up in the same order. In no case will coaches be allowed to come in from 4th-av. Fare to any part of the City, same fare; [illegible] to four passengers, $1. The company will take the first coach in line. In no case will coaches be called.
THOS. W. THORNE, Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct, City Hall, Hack Inspector.

AGNES BOUCICAULT SAID—"WHEN Dion finished reading me his play of 'Hunted Down,' he inquired, 'Who's the woman for Mary Leigh?' I replied, 'LAURA KEENE.'"

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 4.

LECTURES.

POPULAR LECTURES.
PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE; Or, the LAWS OF LIFE, HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND BEAUTY, by A. O'LEARY, M. D.
Great Hall of Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, illustrated by means of a vast collection of Clastique Models, Manikins, Pathological Specimens, Maps, Drawings, &c. The finest of the kind in the world. These Lectures drew crowded houses in all parts of the country, as they did in England and Scotland, and are of great interest to all thoughtful and intelligent people. Seats, first Lecture, free. Front seats reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanying them. WILL. H. MARTIN, Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. By order of the Executor of JOHN ALSTYNE, deceased.
50 shares National Park Bank, $100 each.
250 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
120 shares Gallatin National Bank, $50 each.
300 shares Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank, $25 each.
50 shares National Bank of North America, $100 each.
200 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
50 shares New-York County National Bank, $100 each.
100 shares Merchants' Exchange National Bank, $50 each.
100 shares Oriental Bank, $25 each.
200 shares Union National Bank, $50 each.
125 shares City National Bank, $100 each.
700 shares Bank of the Manhattan Company, $50 each.
75 shares United States Trust Company, $100 each.
40 shares Manhattan Oil Company, $100 each.
250 shares New-Jersey Steam-boat Company, $100 each.
1,000 shares Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $50 each.
100 shares Long Island Railroad Company, $50 each.
100 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each.
100 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, Preferred Stock, $100 each.
40 shares Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, $100 each.
50 shares New-York Museum Association, $100 each.
130 shares New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, $100 each.
$30,000 Manhattan Gas Light Company Seven per Cent. Certificates, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Quincy and Palmyra Railroad Company Bond.
$5,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company Sinking Fund Bonds, $1,000 each.
$5,000 Metropolitan Gas Light Company Seven per Cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
$1,000 Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey Bond.
$25,000 New-Jersey Steam-boat Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds, $1,000 each.
$10,000 Hannibal and Naples Railroad Company Bonds, $1,000 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY F. H. BENTUEN, BROWN & CO.— THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, within their store:
140 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
200 cases fresh Oporto Oranges.
200 boxes fresh Malta Oranges.
150 barrels Almeria Grapes.
25 half barrels Almeria Grapes.
400 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
300 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

AUCTION SALE.—LARGE STOCK OF fine furniture. See H. E. Hurt's advertisement in Herald. Sale WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, 1871, and THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'S Ware-rooms, No. 661 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 30 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 4 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SATURDAY,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU, with MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.
RICHELIEU MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT as RAPHAEL in MARBLE HEART.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
"SARATOGA!" EVERY NIGHT at 8, and Matinee every Saturday.
"SARATOGA!" "Is ten times more popular than any local piece ever done here."—*Herald.*
"SARATOGA!" "It is light, frothy, sparkling, like real life at Saratoga in Summer."—*Post.*
"SARATOGA!" Seats and boxes secured twelve days in advance. In rehearsal, BOUCICAULT'S last powerful play.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST NIGHTS OF GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME, WEE WILLIE WINKIE. LAST NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEES, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, AT 2.
IN REHEARSAL, RICHELIEU. G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.

HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.
Managers of out-of-town theatres, who have given performances for the benefit of the HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL, are respectfully requested to make returns to Mr. THEODORE MOSS, OF WALLACK'S THEATRE, New-York, who is authorized to receive all moneys.

STEINWAY HALL.
THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS, FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, AND SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.
The public is respectfully informed that TWO GRAND CONCERTS will be given by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS on his return from the East.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 27, FIRST CONCERT. BENEFIT OF Miss ANNA MEHLIG.
SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, SECOND AND LAST CONCERT, the following eminent artists will appear: THE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR PIANISTS, Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Mr. S. B. MILLS, together with THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY PERFORMERS.
ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR. RESERVED SEATS, FIFTY CENTS EXTRA.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence on Monday, Jan. 23, at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre Ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

DR. HAYES,
COMPANION OF DR. KANE, WILL LECTURE AT CHELSEA CHURCH, WEST 22D-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, ON "ARCTIC ADVENTURE." ADMISSION, 50 CTS.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE SAID— "'Hunted Down' is the best play produced this season, and decidedly one of the best Boucicault ever wrote; for while it is as intensely exciting as any of his sensation plays, it is as brilliant as his earliest comedy."

"THE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER," song with great applause at Bryant's Opera-house. Sold everywhere; price 35 cents. FAIRCHILD & DWYER, Publishers, No. 377 6th-av.

THE BOSTON POST SAID—"SELWYN gave us last night the gem of the season. 'Hunted Down' will live as long as the drama exists."

MEETINGS.

A. P. A.—ENNISKILLEN LODGE, NO. 20, will hold a public meeting in Thirtieth-street M. E. Church, between 8th and 9th avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the family of our late Brother, Rev. T. WALSH. Several eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting. Tickets, 50 cents each.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting will be held at Albany, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8, 1871, at noon, continuing through the evening and the day following. The Winter Exhibition will be on THURSDAY, the 9th, at the Agricultural Rooms, as usual.
J. L. HANSON, Secretary.
ALBANY, Jan. 14, 1871.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Warerooms, No. 8 Union-square (4th-av.)

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, prepares MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 312 Broadway, open day and evening for practical instruction in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Three private desks vacant. Terms reasonable.

THE UP-TOWN INSTITUTE, NO. 680 5TH-AV.—English branches, ancient and modern languages, and mathematics carefully taught; an earnest working school. Boys kindly but firmly dealt with; able teachers employed. J. W. SCHERMERHORN and C. HAMILTON, Principals.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing Feb. 22. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Winter term will commence Sept. 8. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 12. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 12 weeks begins Feb. 22. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S SCHOOL WILL reopen on MONDAY, Jan. 23, at No. 112 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., instead of 5 West 38th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M. Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M. Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:30 A. M. Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M. Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
8:00 P. M. First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M. Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; for St. Louis via Toledo; and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M. Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:30 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M. Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M. Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M. Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M. Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M. Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—FISH, PROVISION AND produce business; is well established, having been successfully carried on for twelve years in the same store, which is located in one of the most active business quarters on the west side. Address, with reference, S. R., Box No. 132 Times Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $25,000, IN a manufacturing establishment of a staple article, in order to increase the capacity. Address C. C. W., Box No. 108 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 25, ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA, OURS.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mrs. THOMAS BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, and Miss EMILY MESTAYER.
TO-MORROW, FOURTH TIME THIS SEASON, ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA, OURS.
FRIDAY, Jan. 27—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.
SATURDAY MATINEE, Jan. 28—OURS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—First time this season, Coleman's great comedy, THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
IN ACTIVE PREPARATION, Lord Lytton's play, MONEY.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY MATINEE, JAN. 28, AT 1½ P. M., MR. LESTER WALLACK IN ROBERTSON'S MILITARY DRAMA, OURS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, JR....PROPRIETOR
LAST APPEAL IN NEW-YORK IN FAVOR OF THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL, tendered by the proprietor of the Grand Opera-house. SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 1 o'clock.
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME. FIRST AND SECOND ACTS LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLO......CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO......ELISE PERSINI
THIRD ACT LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE......LEA SILLY
In addition to the above excellent programme, several distinguished artists have generously volunteered, particulars of which will appear in future advertisements.
BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LINA EDWIN......Proprietor and Lessee
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, Limited engagement of LAURA KEENE, Who will have the honor of once more appearing before a New-York public in DION BOUCICAULT'S BEST PLAY, HUNTED DOWN; Or, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.
Each artist carefully selected for their fitness for the roles assigned.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE. THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE. The Gorgeous Spectacular Play of THE BLACK CROOK, With entire NEW SCENERY and EFFECTS, and THE LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS that ever appeared in America.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
LAST WEEK OF THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE. EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. MATINEE PERFORMANCES, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY—THE SPIRIT AVENGER.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
FAREWELL CINDERELLA MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2½. THE ENTIRE CIRCUS TROUPE. EVERY NIGHT AT 8. ALI BEN ABDALLAH TROUPE of REAL BEDOUIN ARABS, original and wonderfully endowed CHILDREN OF THE DESERT. FEATS OF MUSCULAR ENDURANCE. Unparalleled acts of daring, HORSEMANSHIP, ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC WONDERS.

A GRAND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION, under the auspices of a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Hon. Henry Smith, Hon. Owen W. Brennan, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, John McB. Davidson, William R. Travers, Hon. Thomas C. Field, in aid of the Union Home and School for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans, will take place at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 591 Broadway, as soon as the lots are filled, due notice of which will be given to the public.
200 PRIZES VALUED AT $9,000.
ONE THOUSAND TICKETS AT $10 EACH.
Among the prizes are Diamonds, Watches, and several $100 Greenbacks, Chains, Rings, &c. These prizes are on exhibition at J. McB. Davidson's, No. 591 Broadway, where tickets can be had and full particulars given.
We earnestly hope our patriotic and liberal citizens will at once contribute to this most worthy charity.
J. McB. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.
Robert Smith, Chairman Committee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1871, GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT tendered to PROF. RISLEY by the managers and artists of this City. An immense bill will be presented.

MARIE SEEBACH.—STADT THEATRE. TO-NIGHT, MATHILDE. Seebach as Mathilde. To-morrow, "Tauschung auf Tauschung." Friday, Seebach as Griseldis.

MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON SAID— "Miss KEENE, write to Boucicault for a play I saw in England, called 'Hunted Down.' You are the woman in this country who can play Mary Leigh."

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES
For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now opened their SPRING IMPORTATION of FAMILY LINENS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, DAMASK CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, WHITE GOODS, PIQUES AND MARSEILLES QUILTS.
ALSO,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c., the balance of which we offer at a GREAT REDUCTION to close the season.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open a splendid stock of the LATEST COLORINGS in SILKS, adapted for EVENING AND STREET COSTUMES, in MEDIUM, RICH and EXTRA QUALITIES, at LOWER PRICES than can be purchased elsewhere for the same grade of goods.
ALSO,
BLACK TAFFETAS, DRAP DE FRANCE, FAILLES, &c., &c.
Of the celebrated makers, "BONNET," "TAPISSIER" AND OTHERS, offering the finest assortment and AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of REAL LACE GOODS, FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES, HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c. At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER BALMFORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 14 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1871.
ELIZABETH BALMFORTH, Executrix of Christopher Balmforth, deceased.
ja17-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL W. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Elbert and Co., No. 28 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1870.
ANNA A. ROGERS, Administratrix.
JOHN BLOODGOOD, Administrator.
au17-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 221 West 20th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of September, 1870.
SARAH ACKERMAN, Administratrix of Cornelius Ackerman, deceased.
s27-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORITZ MARCUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob Bertinger, holding my power of attorney, at his place of business, No. 321 1st-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
s28-law6mW* BABETTE MARCUS, Executrix.

ALBANY.

Abuses of Railroad Companies—Lord's Adjournment Resolution—Refunding Money to Soldiers and Commuters—A Blind Negro Attempts to Bribe Jacobs—Regents of the University—The Third House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 24, 1871.

Senator CAULDWELL introduced a bill to-day for the better accommodation of railroad travelers, in New-York City and State. It prohibits railroad companies from making extra charge for the storage of uncalled-for baggage, and for charging for the transfer of baggage from one part of a depot to another. It also forbids them to run a train past another passenger train while the latter is receiving or discharging passengers—a practice which is carried to a dangerous extent at the Albany depot.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Senator LORD called up his resolution, laid over last week, providing for a final adjournment of the Legislature on the 3d of March. TWEED's amendment changing the time to the last of February was adopted last week, and to-day he offered another amendment shortening the time to the 22d of February—both amendments being avowedly offered with intent to kill the resolution. Pending this amendment a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost—yeas 11, nays 14—all the Republicans and LORD, Democrat, voting in the negative. The resolution was then laid over till Thursday next, with the understanding that it should then be finally disposed of, and that there should be no "pairing off," except in case of sickness. This movement for an early adjournment was started by a Democrat, with a view to gain a little political capital, and the Republicans are determined that it shall not fail for lack of their support. The anxious public who are praying for an early adjournment of the Legislature, will therefore please keep watch of the vote when final action is taken on the resolution.

REFUNDING MONEY TO DRAFTED SOLDIERS.

The scheme for taxing the various counties of the State to refund money to drafted soldiers, commuters, and those furnishing substitutes, appears to be attracting considerable attention. Several petitions in favor of the bill were presented today, and a resolution was passed in both Houses calling for information from the Adjutant-General as to the number of persons who would be entitled to the benefits of the bill. Senator GENET expressed his opposition to the whole scheme, which he said would largely increase the already burdensome debt under which every county of the State was suffering. If any measure of that kind was to be adopted, it ought, in his opinion, to emanate from Congress. Senator PARKER also opposed the bill, especially that provision of it refunding money to those who furnished substitutes.

POLICEMEN'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Mr. NACHTMAN introduced a bill to incorporate the Mutual Benefit Police Association, of New-York, and by unanimous consent the bill was ordered to a third reading.

INSULTED VIRTUE.

Mr. JACOBS, on a question of privilege, sent to the Clerk's desk a letter which he had received from one W. F. JOHNSON, offering him a bribe of $1,000 to get a bill through the Legislature appropriating $8,000 to the Colored Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn. The letter thanks JACOBS for his efforts in procuring a donation of $1,500 last year, and says the institution needs $8,000 more, $1,000 of which, he is authorized to say, shall go to JACOBS for his influence. W. F. JOHNSON is said to be a blind colored man, which may account for his putting his proposition in writing, instead of "seeing" his customer in the usual way.

NEWSPAPER LIBELS.

The Assembly went into Committee of the Whole on General Orders, and took up the bill of Mr. NELSON, of Rockland, requiring the plaintiff in suits for libel against newspapers to give security for costs in case of defeat. Mr. ALVORD opposed the bill, on the ground that the libeled individual might not be able to give security, and would thus be prevented from vindicating his character. A majority of the House agreed with the representative of the Salt Springs, and struck out the enacting clause of the bill.

MONEY APPROPRIATED.

Mr. SELKREG introduced a bill to appropriate $100,000 for the publication of the official State canvass, and for the deficiency in public printing for the last year. And Mr. COLE introduced a bill providing for increasing the fees of Sheriffs in every case. It is of great length, and makes an increase of fully twenty-five per cent.

REGENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

There are two vacancies in the Board of Regents of the University to be filled by the present Legislature. The name of W. H. BOGERT, the venerable journalist, who was for so many years the "Sentinel" of the old *Courier & Enquirer*, is mentioned as a candidate for one of the vacant places, who would be acceptable to everybody.

THIRD HOUSE.

It has been snowing here all day, and fears are expressed that members of the Third House will be delayed on the road. They were poorly represented in the lobby today; and if they were to continue to absent themselves for a week the Legislature would be in danger of adjourning *sine die*. S.

The Twombly Case—Summing up of Counsel—Even Democrats Acknowledge a Poor Case Made by Their Party—The Governor's Reception.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—The hearing in the Twombly case was concluded this evening before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Messrs. STEWART and HOWE summed up on behalf of TWOMBLY. They showed that the pretense on which the New-York canvassers threw out the vote of the Eighteenth District of the Sixteenth Ward, and the Twentieth District of the Ninth Ward, had no warrant in law, or in the facts as proven in the first case. The excuse was that one TERHUNE assisted in counting the votes, being requested so to do by one of the Democratic inspectors. There was no pretense of fraud in the count, and, although the law did not authorize the action of TERHUNE, yet it was no ground in law on which to throw out the vote of the entire district. The excuse for throwing out the other district was that two of the inspectors—a Republican and a Democrat—absented themselves from the room five or ten minutes, leaving a Democratic inspector in charge of the Assembly box, which had not been unsealed. Counsel showed that this could not be construed into an adjournment or recess of the Board of Inspectors such as the law forbade, any more than the individual departure of one or half a dozen members of the Assembly could effect an adjournment or recess of that body. FIELDS made a very lame effort to sustain the action of the New-York Canvassers, and it was apparent that at least one of the Democrats on the Committee was surprised and chagrined to find that his party made out so poor a case. It is thought now that there will be two or three Democrats in the House who will refuse to back up Tammany Hall in this flagrant outrage. At the close of the summing up the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman. It is feared that the Committee will take occasion to make their report at a time when several Republicans are absent, and rush it through with as little debate as possible. The Democrats will, of course, all be notified beforehand so that they may be present. It behooves the Republicans, therefore, to be present in full force at every session of the Assembly.

THE GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION.

Gov. HOFFMAN's reception this evening was largely attended by members of both houses, heads of departments, Judges of the Court of Appeals and citizens.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Mr. PIERCE reported the bill requiring the Union Ferry Company to run a boat from Catharine-street to Main-street every fifteen minutes during the night. Mr. LEWIS reported the bill authorizing new trials when new evidence is discovered. The bill for the completion of the Court-house in the Ninth Judicial District of New-York was also reported.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Requiring the railroad companies in New-York City to promptly transfer baggage from one part of the principal depot in said City to another free of charge, and they shall not charge for storing baggage. Also, that they shall not run past a station any where in the State while a passenger train is receiving or discharging passengers there, and providing penalties.

By Mr. TWEED—To amend the act relating to religious societies so as to allow the Russian Consul and others of New-York to erect a Greek Church in that City.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were passed:

Authorizing the Avenue C Railroad Company, in New-York, to extend their tracks.

Authorizing the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company to cancel a portion of their first mortgage.

Relating to the incorporation of religious societies.

Giving to widows the same privilege as to the custody of minor children as possessed by fathers.

COMMUTATION OF DRAFTED MEN.

Mr. CHAPMAN moved to call on the Adjutant-General for information as to the number of persons in each county in the State who were drafted therein for the war of the rebellion, and who paid a commutation, or went into the service, or furnished a substitute. Adopted.

Adjourned.

THE ASSEMBLY.

This being general-order day, the following bills, among others, were disposed of as noted:

Authorizing the Supervisors of the County of Suffolk to borrow money for county expenses. Third reading.

Requiring the Commissioners for laying out roads, highways and avenues in Westchester County to make reports. Third reading.

Extending the time for the collection of taxes in various towns of the State to the 28th of March. Passed.

Providing increased compensation to clerks in the State Department, being the bill passed annually. Passed.

Allowing a lease of land devised by AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLAND, in Westchester County. Passed.

Authorizing the town of Morrisania to borrow money to pay its indebtedness. Passed.

SUITS FOR LIBEL.

The bill requiring security for costs on the part of plaintiffs in actions for libel came up.

Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the first section, he regarding the bill as very unjust to a poor man, whose character might be blasted, and, not having the means to give security, be unable to restore it.

Mr. NELSON defended the bill, saying no man was so poor that he could not produce security if his character was worth defending. He also called attention to the numerous suits commenced which were never prosecuted, thus putting editors to expense for nothing.

Mr. ALVORD's motion was carried, and the bill killed.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE MEMBERS—AN EXPOSE.

Mr. JACOBS, on a question of privilege, after referring to the charges of corruption against members, stated that he had received a letter, which he had the Clerk read. It was from W. F. JOHNSON, of the Home of the Friendless in Brooklyn, in which an appropriation of $8,000 to that institution is asked for, and promising the sum of $500 to Mr. JACOBS for his services in securing the appropriation. Mr. JACOBS said he had no desire to take any further proceedings in the matter, but hoped this exposé would deter others from making like approaches to members. The letter was entered upon the journal.

MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS.

A large number of petitions were presented asking for the refunding of moneys paid by drafted men. Mr. ALVORD moved a resolution calling on the Adjutant-General for information (similar to that of Senator CHAPMAN's) relative to drafted men, which was adopted.

Mr. JACOBS offered a resolution providing for the confinement of prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Mr. MURPHY moved a resolution that the Speaker issue a warrant for WILLIAM TERHUNE, of New-York, who had refused to answer a subpœna served upon him to appear before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Adopted.

THE ANTIETAM MONUMENT.

Mr. HUSTED reported a bill appropriating for the Antietam monument the sum of $7,180.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. GOODRICH—To appoint a public administrator in Kings County.

By Mr. MOSELY—To improve Ninth-avenue, Brooklyn.

By Mr. JACOBS—Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Turnverein; also, amending the Revised Statutes relative to guardians; also, to regulate the sale of tickets and fare on the Brooklyn street railroads. He said he did not wish to be understood as committed to this bill.

By Mr. NACHTMAN—To incorporate the New-York Police Benefit Society. Passed on his motion.

By Mr. COOK—To incorporate the New-York Manhattan Indemnity and Loan Association.

By Mr. SELKREG—The Printing Appropriation bill.

By Mr. WOOLSEY—Incorporating the Poughkeepsie and New-Paltz Railroad Company.

By Mr. HUSTED—Incorporating the Employment and Indemnity Company of New-York.

By Mr. ALBERGER—To enlarge the locks on the western division of the Erie Canal and to provide means to pay for the same; also, to protect the buoys in the Niagara River.

Adjourned.

THE DUFF MURDER.

Trial of Walter Griffin at New-Brunswick—Testimony for the Prosecution—The Middlesex County Court-house Packed with People.

Yesterday morning the trial of WALTER GRIFFIN for the murder of THOMAS DUFF was commenced in the Middlesex County Court of Oyer and Terminer at New-Brunswick, before Judge E. M. SCUDDER. The trial, which had been delayed since the September Term of the Court, had been looked forward to with an unusual degree of interest by a large portion of the community, in particular, by the boatmen, laborers, and the rougher class, among whom the prisoner GRIFFIN is well known. It had been several years since the Court-house at New-Brunswick had contained such a crowd of eager interested men—not since the day when BRIDGET DURGAN was convicted of her inhuman crime, had there been a trial within those walls, for the crime of taking human life. Before the doors of the Court-house were opened, the broad portico was crowded with the idlers of the City, and when the trial commenced a sea of faces surrounded the circular bar—faces that the hand of the great novelist might have taken to represent the different degrees of ignorance, idleness, depravity and crime. The prisoner—a black-haired, black-eyed, ashen-faced Irishman, slight of stature, but bearing in his face marks of determination, strength, ferocity, even—sat by the side of his counsel, Mr. GEORGE C. LUDLOW, facing the jurors and the Bench. Mr. District-Attorney HERBERT, who conducted the prosecution, occupied a seat at the same table. Judge SCUDDER, who comprehended from their appearance the character of the spectators with whom he had to deal, notified them that any person who manifested any signs of approval or disapproval of the testimony or proceedings, would be immediately placed under arrest. The drawing of jurors then commenced. After some challenging a panel of twelve was obtained, and the trial commenced.

District-Attorney HERBERT opened the case by giving a brief review of the history of the case, which, since there are some interesting facts connected with it that were not brought out in the testimony yesterday, may be worth relating.

On the 27th of July of last year, about 10 o'clock P. M., Officers BROWER and HOLMAN heard some loud talking and swearing in an upper room of the house where the murder was perpetrated. The house was owned by the Captain of a canal-boat, named JOHN WARREN. After listening for some time, the officers discovered, through the window, the persons quarreling to be WALTER or WATTS GRIFFIN and THOMAS DUFF, two canal men. In a few minutes DUFF was seen to tumble down stairs, as if he had been pushed or kicked from the top. DUFF was then carried out by the officers and laid on the ground, after which they, in despite of the menaces of GRIFFIN, went upstairs and arrested him. Dr. MULFORD was then procured, who administered to the wounded man, when it was found that his head was badly cut, but not fractured. He lingered for a few hours, when he expired. On the day following, Mrs. JOHANNA WARREN, wife of the proprietor of the house, was arrested on suspicion of being accessory to the murder. An inquest was subsequently held, and a verdict of willful murder rendered against GRIFFIN; and Mrs. WARREN was declared as aiding and abetting the act. The accused remained in jail till the following September, when GRIFFIN pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree. On the application of counsel, Judge SCUDDER ordered a postponement of the case till the December Term, and as the Grand Jury found no indictment against Mrs. WARREN, she was discharged, giving bail in the sum of $1,000 for her appearance if necessary.

The first witness called was Dr. H. R. BALDWIN, who made the post-mortem examination. He testified to having found a wound two and a half inches in length on the posterior region of the head. After removing the scalp, discovered a large clot of blood on the left and front sides; the skull was not fractured; the clot of blood was caused by the rupture of a blood-vessel on the anterior portion of the brain; the hemmorrhage beneath the skull caused DUFF's death, and the blow the hemmorrhage; a blow on one side will cause a fracture on the opposite side; the blow might have been inflicted by a stroke from a sharp-edged substance, or by falling on the same, or by a policeman's club; cannot say whether the wound was inflicted by a blunt or sharp instrument; the excitement at the time, combined with the intemperate habits of the deceased, was the predisposing cause; DUFF was about sixty years old, five feet nine inches high, and weighed about 160 pounds; the wound might have been made by falling down steps, and striking against them; falling on the floor would not cause it.

ANDREW BROWER, Policeman, testified as follows: On the night of the 24th of July he heard voices in the house, and some one within said, "If you don't get up I'll kick your brains out;" him by the throat for several minutes, then a scuffing and slap, and a voice, different from the one threatening, saying, "Do you ——?" knew DUFF, but not the prisoner; did not recognize DUFF's voice; when the curtain was drawn aside, saw two men whom I did not know; walked to the door and saw DUFF sitting at the head of the stairs; heard some one say, G—d— you; I'll kick you all the way down stairs;" afterward heard a blow; DUFF then rolled down stairs; he did not speak; he fell upon nothing but the floor; we dragged him out in the air; the man upstairs threatened to kill the first man who should go up; I went up and arrested him; he proved to be the prisoner; no one else was there; he was locked up; DUFF still lay at the door; DUFF was bleeding on the way to jail; GRIFFIN denied knocking DUFF down stairs, and said Mrs. WARREN was in the room; afterward he said in Bayard-street he kicked him all the way down stairs; it was about 2 o'clock when witness went for Dr. MULFORD; DUFF was still lying in the entry; DUFF's pants pockets were inside out; went upstairs and found nothing but the ——; on the hearth, on the table was a pitcher of beer; did not see DUFF come out of the room; saw through the window some one in the room; while HOLMAN —— and I stood listening a person might have got out backward; it took us about an hour to take GRIFFIN to jail.

Upon the cross-examination after recess the counsel for the prisoner, Mr. LUDLOW, indicated more fully by his questions what the line of defense would be, viz.: That DUFF was not murdered at all, but that he fell from the landing to the foot of the stairs, receiving in his fall the wound which caused his death. Officer BROWER was asked whether he saw the two men scuffling in the room before he reached the door; he replied that he did not—that one of them was on the floor trying to get up; witness could not see through the window at all until the shade was pulled down; obtained only brief glimpses of two persons; did not see GRIFFIN at all until he arrested him upstairs; as witness stood at the door, he saw only the lower part of DUFF's body and his limbs as he sat down on the stairs; when DUFF rolled down the stairs witness stood looking in at the door; it was not more than five or six seconds after DUFF sat down before he came tumbling down stairs; witness could not get in to stop him, he came down so suddenly; saw no one come out before DUFF fell; did not see an iron kettle or pail near the foot of the stairs; should have noticed it had it been there.

The next witness called was Dr. GEORGE JANEWAY, the Mayor of the city, who, with Dr. BALDWIN, made the post-mortem examination. He testified that he found a wound on the back part of the head about three inches in length; the skull was not fractured. Upon opening the head they found a quantity of blood on the brain. The wound was a lacerated wound, and the brain showed laceration in front, produced by the blow on the back of the head; the bleeding came from tearing of the brain. Had the witness died of apoplexy the blood would have been in the substance of the brain. The wound on the back of the head might have been produced by a kick from a heavy boot, but not such as the prisoner wore at the time of his arrest, which witness examined.

Dr. MULFORD, who was called to attend the murdered man, gave similar testimony, and stated that he found the iron kettle under the stairs in a place where the deceased could not possibly have fallen upon it. Witness thought that the wound on DUFF's head could have been caused by falling against the edge of a door or possibly by striking heavily against a step in the stairs.

Officer HOLMAN was then called, but he had only commenced giving his account of the circumstances connected with the arrest, &c., when the Court adjourned.

Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes—Annual Meeting Last Night.

The fourth annual meeting of the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes was held last evening at the institution in Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, Dr. MARK BLUMENTHAL, President. Five trustees, namely, Messrs. L. J. PHILLIPS, A. G. MANDEL, A. HALGARTEN, J. H. HOFFMAN and L. MAWSON, were elected to replace others whose term of office had expired. The annual reports were read, from which we make the following extracts. The Finance Committee reported the total receipts for the eight months from May 10, 1870, to January 1, 1871, to be $15,190 20, of which $10,000 came from the State, $1,089 donations from other parties, $2,592 92 from pupils, $1,055 from members of the Association; interest and premium, $457 28, and rent $25. The expenditures amounted to $14,769 07; $3,000 are invested for a sinking fund; cash in Treasurer's hands, $424 13. The estimates of expenses for the current year amount to $26,400, and the receipts $16,000.

Until May of the past year the institution was located at No. 230 East Fourteenth-street, but the larger number of applicants year by year called for increased accommodations which the Association has in its new home. The change has made imperative a larger outlay than had been made theretofore, and last year the State Legislature appropriated $10,000 on condition that the institution should be ready by the present year to receive any and such pupils as it might send. Three buildings are occupied for its purposes at an annual rental of $2,500 each. There are now fifty pupils in the institution, an increase of sixteen over the number taught last year—eighty can be accommodated in the institution. Ten of these are State and twenty-two county pupils. The oldest is seventeen years of age, and the youngest six. The report of the President represented the intellectual progress of the pupils was very great. There are four teachers, Misses H. M. HUBBARD, JOSEPHINE STEVENS, LUCY A. BEACH and MARY L. SPURR, and a principal, but a larger force is expected during the present year. The assets of the institution reach the sum of $4,224. Twelve city lots have been granted, on Lexington-avenue and Sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth streets, to the Trustees for the purposes of this institution, and none other, for a term of ninety-nine years, at $1 rental per annum. Prompt action is therefore needed to erect appropriate buildings thereon before their present lease expires in May, 1872, and it is hoped that the Legislature will appropriate sufficient money to erect them. Not a single case of grave disease has occurred during the year. The report of the Principal, F. A. RISING, discussed elaborately the distinctions between sign language and articulation, greatly to the praise and exaltation of the latter. The object of teaching deaf mutes at all is to restore them to society, and to make them useful and independent members of society. And as society will not conform to the sign language, nothing remains but to make the mute conform to society, and 100 years of practical experience in Germany shows very plainly that such children, or a large proportion of them, can be taught to articulate words, or to hold converse by lip signs. The crowding together of large numbers of children in any one institution was deprecated, and the establishment of industrial schools in connection with this and similar institutions, so that the pupils, when they graduate, shall not be driven forth unarmed to meet the trials and difficulties of life. The reports were unanimously adopted.

Judge JOHN H. WHITE and M. J. FARREL were elected honorary members of the Association, for their labors in furthering its interests in the Legislature and elsewhere, to which Mr. WHITE responded. After some routine business the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

PETER MAXWELL, aged nineteen, residing in Mulberry-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, to answer a charge of attempting to steal. Mr. ISAAC P. MYERS, of No. 300 Broadway, said the prisoner and three others smashed a glass case standing in front of his store, with evident intent to steal the fans, albums, pocket-books, and other articles, valued at $100, there exposed for show. Scarcely had Mr. MYERS made his appearance than the gang ran off, all escaping but MAXWELL. The Magistrate held him for trial.

The second annual ball of Damon Lodge, No. 19, Knights of Pythias, was given in Central Park Garden last evening. This Order, though of recent origin, is spreading very rapidly in the United States, especially among Israelites, though it is by no means confined solely to them. Damon Lodge numbers ninety-five members. Its officers are: Worthy Chancellor, WALTER L. CLARK; Vice-Chancellor, M. JUDSON GOLDEN; Recording Scribe, H. STINER; Financial Scribe, H. B. VAIL; Banker, CHAS. HAYMAN. The ball last evening was under the direction and management of the following Committee, who attended faithfully to their duties: E. W. Frank, Floor Manager; Charles Hayman, Assistant Floor Manager; Floor Committee, John Bar, M. Judson Golden, S. Heitner, J. Blumenthal, Thos. Woolley, Simon Marx, H. B. Vail, M. Loewengood, J. Koch, A. H. Newberger, W. Rambeimer; Reception Committee, Walter L. Clark, Chairman, L. Hayman, J. H. Rothschild, A. Haslacher, M. Elias, William Starrit, J. Stern, W. Seigel.

BERR DUNLEVY and JAMES FITZPATRICK, young men of forbidding appearance, were arrested early yesterday morning by Capt. EDDY, of the Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot watch, while endeavoring to escape from the premises. An investigation led to the discovery that four or five freight cars in the depot had been broken open, and a large quantity of spices, coffee and other goods carried off. Near the spot where the prisoners were arrested were found twenty-six boxes of cigars that had been taken from a car. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, the accused were remanded temporarily until an investigation could be made.

Justice DOWLING held an examination, yesterday, in the case of JAMES RALEIGH, who is under arrest on a charge of receiving $300 worth of under-clothing from J. M. GALLAGHER, of No. 145 Duane-street, under false pretenses. Evidence was introduced to show that the prisoner was not authorized, as he pretended, by RALEIGH, MCCREERY & CO., of No. 81 Franklin-street, to purchase goods for them. The prisoner had taken the goods to Messrs. LEVI STEINWICK, in Church-street, and M. ROTHSCHILD, in White-street, who purchased the invoices at a rate a little less than the regular market rate. The Magistrate decided to hold the accused for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

The case of A. C. RADCLIFFE, the alleged smuggler of diamonds, has been put over until Friday, owing to the illness of Commissioner OSBORN. It is now stated that RADCLIFFE, whose office is at No. 276 Broadway, has been guilty of smuggling diamonds to the aggregate value of nearly $75,000, instead of only $30,000, as at first reported. He is the son of AUGUSTUS RADCLIFFE, of No. 274 City Road, London, who is said to be the third heaviest dealer in diamonds and other precious stones in Europe. Most of the diamonds smuggled are believed to have been sent in letters, the envelopes of which, and other papers relating to these smuggling transactions, were found in the office of the accused.

In the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, associate counsel in a collision case which has been on hearing several days, asked an adjournment on account of the absence, through sickness, of senior counsel. Judge BLATCHFORD showed displeasure at the request, and made it the opportunity for expressing his opinion in strong terms to the effect that the members of the Bar, practicing in his Court, were too prone to seek the adjournment of cases on trivial grounds, to the great detriment and hindrance of the business of the Court.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, before City Judge BEDFORD, the case of the dog-fighters, arrested by Mr. BERGH in the rat-pit of the late KIT BURNS, was taken under consideration. Their counsel interposed a demurrer to their indictment, on the plea that several different offenses were embraced in one count. The Judge reserved his decision. CHARLES WILLIAMSON, a colored man, convicted of stabbing a friend, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months. FREDERICK SHAFFER, convicted of petit larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

By cable message received in this City yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, Sir JOHN PETER GRANT, Governor of the Island, has concluded an arrangement with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company for one of their steamers to call at Kingston once a month. The steamer is to make Kingston the first port direct from New-York, thence to Aspinwall. Leaving Aspinwall for New-York, she will again stop at Kingston for through passengers and cargo. By the arrangement a subsidy of £5,000 sterling, or $25,000 gold, per annum is to be paid the Company.

The Board of Supervisors met at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mayor HALL in the chair. Resolutions to the following effect were adopted: To pay JOHN T. TOAL, Clerk, and JOHN HESLEY, Messenger, to the Board of Coroners, each $1,000 for extra services on Sundays during the past three years; to pay the bill of WILLIAM T. NEALIS, M. D., for services rendered the County of New-York for the years 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870, at the City Prison, amounting to $4,000. The Board then adjourned.

MICHAEL A. A. WOLFF was placed at the Bar of the General Sessions, yesterday, charged with manslaughter in causing the death of HENRIETTA UHLMEY. Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS opened the case for the people by an able and elaborate speech, showing the terrible increase of this crime of abortion in our City. REGINA HEUMANN, the sister of the deceased, was the first witness called, and she testified to the fact of the doctor coming to the house regarding the result. The case is not yet concluded.

Mr. EMIL SAUER, the Treasurer of the General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Societies, has rendered an account of the recent operations of the Committee, from which it appears that, since last accounts, $4,139 69 were received, making a total of $207,426 04, of which $192,545 75 have been remitted to Berlin; $7,936 49 remain deposited in bank, and $6,924 were expended in sending out surgeons for the German armies.

Lawyer JONES appeared in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and said he was ready to produce his proofs that JAMES HUGHES, indicted for grand larceny, was the murderer of Mr. NATHAN. He was directed to go before the Grand Jury. Judge BEDFORD told him that after that body had passed upon the matter a just and discriminating public would render the proper verdict in regard to his (JONES') action.

Dr. HAYES will relate his exceedingly interesting Arctic adventures at the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West Twenty-second-street, just east of Ninth-avenue, this evening. It is the third lecture of the course of "West-side Lectures" in aid of the building fund of St. Peter's Episcopal Sunday-school.

Secretary BOUTWELL has decided that the practice of returning the measure of imported ales in beer gallons is incorrect, and that all liquids subject to duty by the gallon should be returned upon the basis of wine gallons. The reverse has heretofore been the rule with the officers of Customs at this port.

The body of an unknown woman, aged twenty-five, and a native of Germany, was found yesterday in Eighth-avenue, near Ninety-fifth street, the deceased having apparently been frozen to death. The body was sent to the Morgue.

MAX BAER, a German, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of setting fire to his store, No. 1,024 Second-avenue. He was brought up in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, and was remanded back to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house for evidence against him.

While ED. V. SMITH was filling a naphtha lamp, yesterday, in his apartment, on the fourth floor of No. 107 West Tenth-street, the lamp exploded and dangerously injured him on the face and hands. Very little other damage was occasioned, as the Police extinguished the flames.

A private view of the water-color exhibition at the Academy of Design was afforded last evening. There are nearly 300 pictures on the walls, and as a whole the exhibition is far superior to those of previous years. It is now open to the public.

JAMES MUMFORD, a colored cook on the schooner *Tallahassee*, while assisting yesterday morning in bringing the vessel to the dock, had his hands frozen and was sent to the Park Hospital.

The annual encampment of the Department of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Elizabeth today.

BROOKLYN.

The first annual ball given by the attachés of the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* took place last night in the Academy of Music. The interior of the building was finely decorated for the occasion, and excellent music was furnished by Grafulla's Band. The dancing commenced about 9 o'clock, and was continued until far into the morning. Among the well-known persons present were all the City Judges, Hugh McLaughlin, Controller Thompson, Ex-Assemblyman Patrick Keady, A. O. Plunket, Wm. Walton, F. A. Brockway, Joseph Reeves, A. Herman, Kennard Philp, Theodore Tilton, Wm. C. Hudson, Hon. Thomas Kinsella, Mayor Kalbfleisch, Mr. Campbell, Chief of Police, and many other prominent characters.

Shortly after 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, fire, caused by an overheated flue, broke out in the malt-house of ALTENBRAND BROS., on North Second, near Sixth-street, and before being extinguished damaged the stock and building to the extent of $8,000. Insured for $10,000 in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company.

In the United States Commissioners' Court, yesterday, THOMAS MINNIS, liquor-dealer on Fulton-street, near Pineapple, was arraigned for selling untaxed spirits. He denied the charge, and gave $2,000 bail for future appearance.

WILLIAM E. BRACKWAY, one of the three men arrested on Monday on complaint of Sheriff WALTERS, for giving straw bail to the extent of $1,500, was taken before Justice WALSH, yesterday, and held for further examination in $2,000 bail.

CHARLES KURTEN was found guilty in the Court of Sessions yesterday of assaulting and stabbing HENRY POMMERING on the 5th of December last, in a lager-beer saloon on River-street. The Court remanded him for sentence.

The jury in the case of EDWARD H. FROWLEY against the Flushing and North-side Railroad Company, for $20,000 damages, yesterday failed to agree, and were discharged.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday, the Board of Supervisors of Queens County passed resolutions strongly condemning the passage of the Blackwell's Island Bridge bill, which is at present before the Legislature, and also a bill which is about to be introduced providing for the purchasing of the toll roads and bridges located in Queens County, by the County.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner TEWKESBURY, of Newtown, on the body of Mrs. CATHARINE O'CONNER, a poor woman, who died, Monday, after a sickness of a few weeks. It seems that the woman was a hard-working, temperate person, but, owing to the extreme destitution of the family, a physician was not called. A verdict was rendered according to the facts.

Yesterday prominent men, on the part of the residents of Hempstead, offered to give a suitable location for a Queens County Court-house in the village of Hempstead, and erect upon it a Court-house not to exceed in value $100,000. For this purpose it is proposed to take part of the Stewart fund.

NEW-JERSEY.

At a meeting of the Jersey City Common Council last evening, $500 were voted to give a reception to the Fenian exiles. The resolution to open Washington-street to the New-Jersey Central Railroad was vetoed, the Corporation Counsel giving it as his opinion that such a transaction would be a violation of the Riparian Rights bill passed by the Legislature in 1869. No other business of importance was transacted.

Yesterday morning a colored boy named FRANK MADDEN, residing in the Fourth Precinct of Jersey City, was filling a kerosene lamp, when it exploded and spread over his person, burning him in a dangerous manner. His parents sustained severe burns on the hands, arms and face in endeavoring to extinguish the flames. The house, too, caught fire, and was burned to the ground.

Another accident similar to the one on the previous day, was very nearly occurring on the Pavonia horse-car railroad, yesterday, at exactly the same grade. The car was crowded at the time, and but for the united exertions of the passengers, who assisted the driver and conductor in checking the momentum of the car, a more bloody accident than that of Monday must have resulted.

In the United States District Court yesterday, the trial of the Camden rioters was continued. The whole day was occupied in taking the testimony on the part of the defense, of many of the persons indicted. Among these was Lawyer DAVIS, who testified to the effect that the colored men originated the riot, but upon cross-examination he was unable to sustain his direct evidence.

Hon. GEO. W. CURTIS will deliver the last in the course of lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth, N. J., this evening, at Library Hall.

Chancellor ZABRISKIE issued an injunction yesterday restraining the Erie Railway Company from laying an extra track over the Stevens property at Newark.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The following officers have been relieved from their present duties, and ordered to join their regiments: Capts. James Curtis, Thirtieth Cavalry, and G. T. Norvell, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieuts. Herman Schreiner, Ninth Cavalry, E. O. Kellogg, Fifth Cavalry, and Douglass Pope, Thirteenth Infantry.

Commander Richard L. Law has been ordered to equipment duty at the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Lieut.-Commander Charles W. Kennedy has been detached from the Pacific fleet, and placed on waiting orders; Masters Edward W. Sturdy and Conway H. Arnold have been ordered to the receiving-ship at New-York.

The United States steamer Tuscarora sailed from Key West, on the 23d inst., for Portsmouth, N. H.

The United States steamer Severn, the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, has arrived at Jamaica. All well.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 24—11½ A. M.—Consols, 92⅜ for money and the account. American Securities quiet. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 90⅞; 1865, 89¾; 1867, 88¾; Ten-forties, 88¾. Stocks—Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, easier, 110; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¼.

LONDON, Jan. 24—1½ P. M.—American Securities and Stocks quiet and steady; quotations unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 24—11½ A. M.—COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 7½d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. on spot and afloat. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS firm. CORN, No. 2 Mixed, new, 35s. Spirits PETROLEUM, 12d.

LONDON, Jan. 24—11½ A. M.—TALLOW, 44s. 3d. Common RESIN, 6s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 23.—PETROLEUM closed firmer at 50¼ francs for Standard White.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23—Evening.—Sales have been made of COTTON shipped in December at Savannah and yet to arrive, at 7⅛d.@8d. for Middling Uplands. Sales have been made of Cotton shipped in December at Mobile, and yet to arrive, at 8d. for Middling Mobiles.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT firm; sales, 11,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 35; one car White Western at $1 55; one car Amber Western, $1 45. CORN firm and nominally 72c. for new in store; sales seven cars new at 70c. on track. OATS quiet; sales, two cars Ohio at 53½c.@54c. on track; 800 bushels Western, 54c. in store. RYE held higher, at $1 10 for Western. BARLEY dull; sales, two cars State, 78c. on track, and 1,000 bushels Canada at 86c. in store. Other articles quiet and unchanged. CATTLE—The supply today was 196 cars, against 125 same day of last week, but the market opened with more animation than has been exhibited for a long time past; the greatest part of the stock offered was of good quality, and readily taken at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. over the closing rates of Friday last; the sales reached 789 head as follows: 81 head Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,317 lbs., at $7; 30 do., 1,417 lbs., $6 75; 34 do., 1,263 lbs., $6 75; 13 do., 1,564 lbs., $7 62½; 16 do., 1,271 lbs., $7; 28 Ohio, 1,309 lbs., $6 75; 37 Illinois, 1,229 lbs., $6 35; 105 do. 1,465 lbs., $7 60; 125 do. 1,346 lbs., $6 60; 24 do., 1,155 lbs., $6; 52 do., 1,267 lbs., $6 75; 17 do., 1,252 lbs., $7; 17 do., 1,252 lbs., $6 50; 22 do., 1,393 lbs., $7 50; 25 do., 1,311 lbs., $6 50; 22 do., 1,483 lbs., $7 37½; 18 Indiana, 1,245 lbs., $7; 19 Michigan, 1,128 lbs., $5 75. SHEEP—Market not yet open; the indications are that full prices will be offered. HOGS active; supply light, most of the receipts being through consignments; sales, 187 head, averaging 228 lbs., at $7 40; 311 do., 195 lbs., at $7 50; 80 do., 138 lbs., at $7 62½.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—FLOUR firm, in moderate demand and unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 2 $1 29½, cash; $1 29, seller February. CORN steady, and in fair demand; No. 2 at 53c. cash; 53½c. seller February. OATS firm and fairly active; No. 2 at 45¼c.@45c. cash; 47½c.@48c. seller April. RYE quiet and firm; No. 2 at 85c.@86c. BARLEY firm and in fair demand; No. 2 at 84½c.@85c. MESS PORK active and steady at $22, cash; $22 30, seller March. LARD 12¼c. cash. MEATS strong; sales, 100,000 lbs. Green Shoulders at 7½c.; Green Hams, 16@18 lbs. average, 11½c.; 15½ lbs. average, 11¼c.; Short Clear, 10⅝c.; Short Rib, loose, 10c.; boxed, 10¼c. WHISKY firm; salable at 88½c.; generally held at 89c. offerings light. Dressed HOGS firm and fairly active at $8 25@$8 40. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,400 Dressed Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 24.—COTTON steady and in moderate demand; Middling, 14½c. FLOUR advancing and in fair demand at $6 30@$6 40. WHEAT advancing and in fair demand; Red, $1 25@$1 30. CORN quiet and unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer; some demand. MESS PORK sold at $22, cash; $22 50, seller March. LARD held at 12½@12¾c. for Steam and Kettle; less offered. Bulk MEATS held; Shoulders at 8½c.; Clear Rib at 10c.@10½c., and Clear Sides at 11c.; no sales. Green MEATS sold at 7¼c. for Shoulders and Sides, and 12c.@12½c. for Hams. BACON held at 9½c. for Shoulders, 11½c. for Clear Rib, and 12c. for Clear Sides; little demand. HOGS in fair demand and higher; Live, $7 60@$7 80; Dressed, $8 75@$9. WHISKY firm and in fair demand at 88c. EXCHANGE higher; 1-20 premium buying.

OSWEGO, Jan. 24.—FLOUR steady and in better demand; sales 1,700 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm and quiet. CORN dull and advanced 1c.@2c.; sales 2 car loads at 83c. OATS quiet and unchanged; Western held at 58c. BARLEY quiet at 90c.@$1 for Canada, as to quality. RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 for bolted; $1 65 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $24@$25; shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middling, $31@$38 ⅌ ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 93½c.@94c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 48c. Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $7 80; to New-York, $6 80; to Albany, $5 80 ⅌ ton.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 24.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR firm; Superfine Winter, $4 75@$5; Extra Winter, $5 15@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT advancing and excited; No. 2 Red Winter, inspected, $1 40@$1 45. CORN active; Mixed in bulk on other side of the river, 44c.@45c. OATS firm and scarce at 46c.@48c., sacked. BARLEY dull at 75c. for prime Fall. RYE—Nothing done. HIGHWINES steady at 88c. PORK higher at $21 50@$22. Dry-salted MEATS better; Bulk Shoulders, 8c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. BACON and CATTLE unchanged. LARD unsettled. HOGS higher; sales at $6 75@$7 25. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 1,800 Hogs.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—WHEAT is commanding more attention, and an improved inquiry is felt, with sales of two cars No. 2 White State at $1 66, and 1 car extra Delhi at $1 75. No RYE offering. CORN very firm, with an improving demand; sales, small lots No. 2 Western Mixed at 82c., and 1 car No. 2 Western Yellow at 86c. There is some inquiry for BARLEY, but the sales have been restricted; a small lot of rejected six-rowed State was placed at 85c.; other lots were under negotiations. OATS are held firmly at the advance; sales of a bag lot of State at 58c.; full car lots were held at 60c., and as high as 64c.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 24.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 109 head; prices rule low and unsatisfactory. Sales Extra at $11@$11 50; First Quality, $10@$10 50; Second, $8 50@$9 50; Third, $6@$7 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 4,176 head; supply light compared with last week; the decline in prices last week of ¼c. is generally recovered, and a good feeling is noticed by dealers and butchers. Sales in lots at $2 50@$4 25 each; Extra, $4 50@$7 50.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—TOBACCO active; sales, 120 hhds. common to good Lugs at $5 25@$6 50; Low to Medium Leaf, $6 75@$15. BAGGING dull and nominal. COTTON firm at 14c. FLOUR advancing; sales at $5 50. CORN firm; Shelled, in sacks, 65c. Other GRAINS quiet. PROVISIONS active. MESS PORK, $22. BACON—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. LARD, in tierces, 13½c.; Keg, 14c. WHISKY quiet at 88c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 24.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT advancing and in active demand; No. 1 Red Wabash at $1 41½; No. 2 at $1 42. CORN advancing and in fair demand; high Mixed, 55½c.; low, 55¼c. OATS—Full prices asked; no demand; Michigan, 48½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 Oats.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 24.—COTTON quiet at 14¼c.; receipts, 2,809 bales; shipments, 2,089 bales. FLOUR active and advanced 5c.@10c. CORN firm at 55c.@57c. OATS firm at 55c.@56c. LARD heavy at 13c.@13¼c. PORK quiet and unchanged. BACON firm; Bulk Shoulders, 8½c.; Sides, 10¾c.@11¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—OATS firmer at 54c.@56c. BRAN, $1 20@$1 25. PORK firmer; sales at $22 50; asking $23. LARD firm; Tierce, 12¼c.@13c.; Keg, 14c.@14¼c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 120¾; New-York Sight, ¼ discount. GOLD, 110½.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24.—FLOUR nominal. WHEAT declining; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 21; No. 2 at $1 17⅛. OATS advancing; sales at 45c. CORN advancing; No. 2 Mixed, 53c. RYE and BARLEY nominal. Dressed HOGS firm. MESS PORK, $21 50@$22 50. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS none.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 24.—COTTON steady; in fair demand; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 4,269 bales; gross, 4,736 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 15,494 bales; to Genoa, 1,650 bales; to Boston, 1,578 bales; sales, 11,000 bales; stock, 183,098 bales.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—WHEAT, no sales. CORN advanced 2c. OATS advanced 1c.; sales at 48c. PETROLEUM—Crude quiet and buoyant; holding off for lower prices; nominally $4 50@$4 55; Refined quiet at 25c.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 5,105 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,030 bales; coastwise, 1 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 85,519 bales.

NORFOLK, Jan. 24.—COTTON firm; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 1,307 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,895 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 3,267 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 24.—COTTON quiet and easier; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 4,216 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,008 bales; coastwise, 4,245 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 67,624 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—COTTON steady; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 2,515 bales; exports, coastwise, 275 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 29,714 bales.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 24.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 145 bales; gross, 250 bales; exports coastwise, 285 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 12,769 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 24.—The COTTON market is active and firm at 14½c. for Middling; sales, 1,300 bales; receipts, 1,516 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 24.—Spirits TURPENTINE quiet at 44c. ROSIN—$1 95 for Strained. Crude TURPENTINE, $1 60@$3. TAR, $2 05.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 24.—COTTON quiet and nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 58 bales; exports, coastwise, 78 bales; stock, 3,053 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 24.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 13c.; net receipts, 3,284 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 58,426 bales.

DETROIT, Jan. 24.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.; Extra, $1 47; No. 1, $1 37½. HOGS buoyant at $8 50@$8 75.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—COTTON strong; Middling, 15¾c.; gross receipts, 1,977 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 8,000 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Good salesmen are wanted in all sorts of business. A phrenological examination, at No. 389 Broadway, will tell each man his adaptation and true place.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

France	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Wyoming	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
Cuba	Jan. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Jan. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
India	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
City of London	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	Jan. 28	New-York	Havre.
Deutschland	Jan. 28	New-York	Bremen.

FOR HAVANA AND MEXICO.

Columbia	Jan. 26	New-York	Havana.
City of Merida	Jan. 28	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the Wyoming, at 6½ A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Aleppo*, at 6 A. M. For Havana, Nassau, and West Indies, by the Columbia, at 6 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 7 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R.	[illegible]
and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, &c.	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.—Eugene Fontaine, W. J. Bell, W. G. Whilden and wife, J. E. Lazarus, Michael Christopher, E. H. Ray, Hugh B. Banks, W. S. McGilvary, Miss Eliza Magwood, Col. Moore, and 2 on deck.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7:16 | Sun sets..... 5:09 | Moon sets. 10:19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 10:56 | Gov. Island. 11:45 | Hell Gate. 1:37

NEWS-PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News-packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Merrimack, West, Rio Janeiro, &c., C. K. Garrison; Zodiac, Harkness, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool, via Halifax, J. G. Dale; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Ships Henry Pelham, (Br.,) Vickery, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Blue Jacket, Simmons, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Brigs Danube, (Br.,) Blanchet, Barbados, Wendt, Totens & Bockmann; Morning Light, Dill, Arroyo, P. R., L. W. & P. Armstrong; Sabina, (Br.,) Vernon, Nassau, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Nellie, Owens, Santa Cruz via Brandywine, Roche Bros. & Co.; Abby Ellen, Havener, Bermuda, Jones & Lough.

Schrs. Freddie L. Porter, Small, Santiago de Cuba, E. Crowell & Co.; Annie A. Holton, Gordon, Corpus Christi, J. Brewer & Co.; Irene E. Meservey, Wall, New-Orleans, E. H. Drummond & Co.; J. T. Manson, Manson, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Lottie Beard, Crowell, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Minetta, Crocker, Pensacola, Benner & Pinckney; M. M. Bramhall, Scott, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Sly Rover, Brown, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Ida Bella, Fischer, Georgetown, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; F. D. Smith, Burnham, Gloucester, R. J. Godwin & Son; O. C. Acker, Mead, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Aleppo, (Br.,) Moreland, Liverpool Jan. 3, via Queenstown 4th and Boston 24th, with mdse. to Chas. G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston Jan. 14, via Key West 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. No date of Charleston, saw bark Stampede, (Br.,) from Havana, for New-York.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, (Saturday, 5 P. M.,) with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. N. of Hatteras encountered strong gales from E. N. E. to N. E. with snow.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah Jan. 21, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Bark Idolique, (of Shelburne,) Durkee, Hamburg Dec. 2, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Eyre, Son & Co. Came the southern passage; had fine weather up to Hatteras; was 15 ds. N. of that point, with strong N. W. gales; lost and split sails; on the night of the 23d had to take in sail, it blowing a gale, and vessel making too forward very fast; was detained off the Hook 2 ds. by heavy weather.

Brig America, of Halifax, N. S., Smith, Messina 87 ds., with fruit and brimstone to order—vessel to E. Crowell. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 1; experienced W. winds down the Mediterranean, since strong W. winds.

Schr. Samuel E. Fabens, Crocker, St. Pierre, Mart., 17 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Sons—vessel to R. J. Wenberg. Experienced strong N. gales and rough sea; Jan. 18, lat. 35 38, lon. 74 32, passed bark Damon, from London for Philadelphia, with loss of main-top-gallant mast; 23d, Barnegat bearing W. S. W. distance 8 miles, commenced blowing heavy from N. W., the sea making a complete breach over the vessel and making ice very fast around bow and anchors; has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras. The S. E. F. was obliged to anchor at Lower Quarantine on account of a heavy snow-storm at 12 A. M. yesterday.

Schr. Louisa Jane, Sophir, Norwalk.

Sloop S. S. Howell, Smith, Greenwich.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.; cloudy and thick off shore.

Sailed.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool via Halifax; Zodiac, for Havana; Leo, for Savannah; Louisa Moore, for Newbern; Charleston, for Charleston; ship Plymouth Rock, for London; bark Yarmouth, for Tybee, Ga.; brig Morning Light, for Arroyo, P. R.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 24.—Arr. steam-ship George Appold, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 24.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York; brig Catalona, from Matanzas; schr. E. H. Marks, from Boston.

Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York; schrs. Ada Burgess, for Georgetown, S. C.; Harmona, for Georgetown, S. C.; Nellie F. Burgess, for New-York; Elias Moore, for Baltimore; John Leanthall, for Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 24.—Passed in for Richmond, brig Village Belle, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamer Vicksburg and E. S. Terry, for New-York; brig Constance and bark Templar, for Rio.

In roads, schrs. J. H. Stickney, and Mary E. Amsden, for Boston; Surprise, for Baltimore; Jacob Kingle, for New-York; lost part of deck load of wood.

The revenue cutter Northerner, Rankfordt. Over the Hall of Hampton Bar this morning.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 23.—Arr. bark Triumph, Savannah 10 ds., for Boston; schrs. Clara Jane, Defiance, and Henry Clay, New-York, Boston; Owen P. Hinds, do., Calais; M. E. S., (Br.,) Providence, St. John, N. B.

Jan. 23.—A. M.—Arr. schrs. J. F. Chandler, (Br.,) New-York, St. John, N. F.; Pampero, (Br.,) New-York, St. John, N. B.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The British ships La Escocesa and Elmstone, from Manila, with cargoes of sugar, arrived at this port today. La Escocesa was dismasted in a typhoon, but was repaired at Shanghai.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 24.—Arr. steam-ship American, from Galveston, for Liverpool, put in for coal; bark Young England, for Guadaloupe; schrs. John Leanthall, for Charleston, and Crest of the Wave.

Cld. steam-ship Virgo, for New-York, and Kensington, for Boston; bark St. Cloud, for Genoa; brigs Gregorio, for Liverpool; Queen of the South, for Fernandina, and John Freeman, for Satilla River; and ships Robena and Lettie Warren, for Liverpool.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 24.—The steam-ship City of Limerick, New-York for Liverpool, touched here yesterday and proceeded.

The steamer The Queen, from New-York from Liverpool, arrived here today.

NO LADY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HAIR-CORD SKIRT.

THE MOST LADY-LIKE AND ELEGANT SKIRT EVER INTRODUCED.

PATRONIZED BY HER MAJESTY, QUEEN VICTORIA, AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

IT IS, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, THE SKIRT OF THE AGE.

Its elegant simplicity of form,
Its texture and peculiar flexibility,
Its lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness, make it the most desirable Skirt ever introduced to the public, and establish it at once as the Skirt of the period.

Samples can now be seen at our office and store, No. 761 Broadway.

Ladies of fashion and refinement would do well to examine these superb goods.

MIDLAND BONDS

IN DENOMINATIONS OF

$100, $500 and $1,000.

These favorite SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are secured by a first mortgage on the great Midland Railroad of New-York, and their issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, costing about $40,000 per mile. Entire length of road, 345 miles, of which 220 have been completed, and much progress made in grading the remainder.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY.

FULL-PAID STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS, ABOUT	$6,500,000
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CONVERTIBLE BONDS	600,000
MORTGAGE BONDS, $20,000 PER MILE ON 345 MILES	6,900,000
TOTAL	$14,000,000

EQUAL TO $40,000 PER MILE.

The road is built in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest attainable cost for cash.

The liberal subscriptions to the Convertible Bonds of the Company, added to its other resources, give the most encouraging assurance of the early completion of the road. The portion already finished, as will be seen by the following letter of the President of the Company, is doing a profitable local business:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co., New-York:

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 1st inst., asking for a statement of the last month's earnings of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad, is at hand. I have not yet received a report of the earnings for November.

The earnings for the month of October from all sources were $42,703 11, equal to $524,119 64 per annum on the 147 miles of road, viz.: Main Line from Sidney to Oswego, 125 miles; New-Berlin Branch, 22 miles.

The road commenced to transport coal from Sidney, under a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the latter part of November. The best informed on the subject estimate the quantity to be transported the first year at not less than 300,000 tons, while some estimate the quantity at 500,000 tons. This will yield an income of from $375,000 to $450,000 from coal alone on that part of the road.

Taking the lowest of these estimates, it gives for the 147 miles a total annual earnings of $899,119 64. The total operating expenses will not exceed fifty per cent., which leaves the net annual earnings $449,759 82, which is $214,883 over the excess of interest of the bonds issued thereon.

I should add that the earnings from passengers and freight are steadily increasing, and that, too, without any through business to New-York. Yours truly,

D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President
N. Y. and O. Midland Railroad Co.

The very favorable exhibit presented in the foregoing letter shows that this road, when finished, with its unequaled advantages for both local and through business, must prove to be one of the most productive railroad enterprises in the United States, and that its First Mortgage Bonds constitute one of the safest and most inviting railroad securities ever offered to investors.

For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other current securities, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Security and Safety.

WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Free of Government Tax.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
of the
WEST WISCONSIN R. W. CO.
Denominations,
$500 AND $1,000.

ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN,
from January, 1870. Convertible into Stock and Receivable for Lands at Par. Land Grant of over One Million Acres from Government, upon which, together with the Road and all its Property, these Bonds are a

FIRST AND ONLY MORTGAGE.

Lands Exempted from Taxation for 12 Years by Act of Legislature. 180 Miles Road Built, from which income is derived, with rapidly increasing earnings. But 34 Miles More Road to Build, for which the iron is already purchased, and all the work under contract. An Air-Line from St. Paul and the Northwest to Milwaukee and Chicago. Total amount of Mortgage $4,000,000. Estimated Value of Lands alone, nearly double that amount.

PRICE 90—WITH ACCRUED INTEREST,

at which figure they pay at present premium on Gold, 9 per cent. per annum to the investor. The Trustees are Hon. WILLIAM H. LEONARD, Ex-Chief Justice of Superior Court, State of New-York, J. HUTTON, and JAMES GORDON, of England, where a large amount of the Bonds have been sold. These, with their proceeds to be placed solely to the paying of these Bonds.

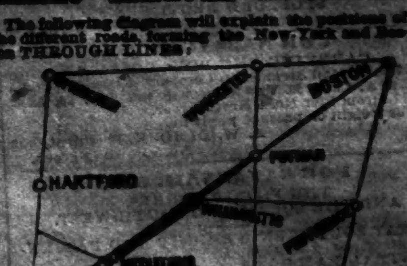
COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

The connections of this Road with the Northern Pacific and the whole Northwest, as well as its Eastern connections, will be seen from a Pamphlet and Map, which can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., AND
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,
NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON
AIR LINE ROAD.

The following diagram will explain the positions of the different roads, forming the New-York and Boston THROUGH LINES:



THE
New Haven, Middletown & Willimantic
RAILROAD

cuts diagonally the square formed by the existing lines, and proves by its position that it is the SHORTEST, and must ultimately be the CHIEF THOROUGHFARE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

The road opens up a prosperous and thriving section of the State of Connecticut, heretofore destitute of adequate railroad facilities, which will furnish a very important local traffic, both in freight and passengers.

It is more than three-quarters built, and will be completed in the Spring. The First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds, based on this line, fifty miles in length, are secured by the real estate, equipment, and valuable franchise of the road. They are issued for only one-half of the actual cost of the property, and are FREE FROM ALL TAXATION in CONNECTICUT.

Price, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 12 WALL-ST.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.

HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1871.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good seamstress and experienced nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; good references. Call at No. 335 4th av.